

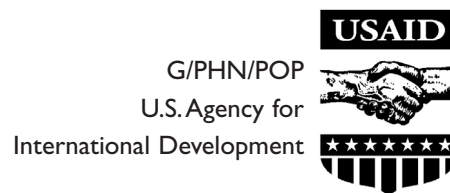


**Overview of
USAID Population Assistance**

FY 2000



Population,
Health and Nutrition
Information Project



G/PHN/POP
U.S. Agency for
International Development

PHNI Project

The Population, Health and Nutrition (PHNI) Project is funded by USAID and implemented by Jorge Scientific Corporation (contract no. HRN-C-00-00-00004-00). The PHNI Project provides G/PHN and others with essential information, products, and services about program needs, technologies, costs, and impacts to support accurate priority setting, design, management, and evaluation.

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Abstract

The *Overview of USAID Population Assistance* is an annual publication summarizing expenditures for population activities sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

**USAID**

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Introduction

This report provides an overview of USAID's population assistance expenditures for fiscal year 2000 (October 1, 1999, through September 30, 2000). Population assistance is provided through three basic channels: (1) the Global Bureau's Center for Population, Health and Nutrition, primarily the Office of Population (G/PHN/POP) and its centrally funded projects; (2) USAID's Missions through bilateral (country-to-country) projects; or (3) regional projects monitored by Regional Bureau offices in Washington, D.C.

All data in this report represent expenditures, not obligations. Expenditures are for population activities funded from various accounts, including Development Assistance (DA), Economic Support Fund (ESF), Support for East European Democracy (SEED), and Freedom Support Act (FSA).

The report is organized into two sections: (1) "USAID Population Assistance FY 2000" (including regional and interregional overviews) and (2) "Trends in USAID Population Expenditures FY 1996-2000." The report also contains two annexes, "USAID-Funded Contraceptives FY 2000" and "G/PHN/POP Project Expenditures FY 2000."

"USAID Population Assistance FY 2000" shows total Agency population expenditures by country in FY 2000. It brings together data from the three main units that manage population assistance (i.e., G/PHN/POP, Regional Bureaus, and USAID Missions). Contraceptives, which are procured centrally but financed with G/PHN and Mission funds, are included here and in all other sections of the overview.

"Trends in USAID Population Expenditures FY 1996-2000" shows total Agency population expenditures for the past five fiscal years for all activities sponsored by Missions, Regional Bureaus, or G/PHN/POP.

Annex A, "USAID-Funded Contraceptives FY 2000," presents value and quantity data on USAID-funded contraceptive shipments. Numbers in this section include condoms funded from the HIV/AIDS directive of the Child Survival and Disease (CSD) account. As a result, dollar values differ from the contraceptive expenditures reported in the first section of the report.

Annex B, "G/PHN/POP Project Expenditures FY 2000," shows FY 2000 expenditures for G/PHN/POP's projects, including core funds, field support, operating year budget (OYB) transfers, and MAARDs¹ to those projects. Except for Mission-funded MAARDs and task orders, the numbers here represent costs incurred by cooperating agencies (CAs)² in carrying out subprojects, long-term technical assistance, short-term technical assistance, and other activities. Also included are allocable costs such as project infrastructure, management, and administration. Expenditures for all USAID contraceptives, which are purchased through the G/PHN/POP's Central Contraceptive Procurement program, are shown separately. G/PHN/POP project expenditures are also included in the section on overall USAID population assistance and the section on trends in USAID population expenditures.

Data for this overview were taken from the following sources:

Mission Accounting and Control Systems (MACS) data, October 2000
Cooperating Agency FY 2000 CA Cost Reports, January 2001
Cooperating Agency Population Projects Database Reports, January 2001
NEWERN Data Systems, G/PHN/POP, January 2001

Several other reports (*CA Cost Report*, *Subproject/Long-term Technical Assistance Report*, and *Project Level Activities Report*), each detailing various aspects of population expenditures, are published by the G/PHN/POP at the same time as this report. Interested users should contact Sandee Minovi (sminovi@phnnp.com) to obtain copies of these reports.

¹Modified Acquisition and Assistance Request Documents (MAARDs) allow USAID Missions to contribute funds to centrally managed projects in order to support activities not covered by Mission-sponsored programs. For reporting purposes, funding through MAARDs is tracked in the same manner as task orders.

²Nonprofit, for-profit, and government agencies that implement population/family planning activities under contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, and participating agency service agreements (PASAs) with USAID.

USAID Population Assistance FY 2000



Overview of Agency-Wide Population Assistance

During FY 2000, USAID support to population and family planning activities continued to decline, falling to \$353 million from \$394 million in FY 1999** (see table 1). This 11% decrease followed a 4% decline from FY 1998 to FY 1999 and reflects the funding reductions for population assistance that began in FY 1996.

Fifty-eight developing countries received direct funding, which supported technical assistance or funded local organizations. Another 24 countries received more limited assistance in the form of USAID contraceptive shipments, research on family planning methods, and/or support to local family planning associations through the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). USAID also provided ongoing support to worldwide population activities such as demographic surveys, policy development, and information dissemination.

Several units within the Agency – in-country Missions, four Regional Bureaus, and the Global Bureau's Office of Population (G/PHN/POP) – fund and manage population activities. In the past, programs administered by G/PHN/POP, including contraceptives, have accounted for between 60% and 65% of total population expenditures, but this share fell to 55% in FY 2000. Part of this decline is explained by reductions in funding to centrally managed agreements. Mission/Region expenditures accounted for 45% of total funds, an increase over the past several years when this type of funding ranged between 36% and 40% of total funds.

This report is based on expenditure data from all funding sources and provides figures for each country receiving USAID population assistance. For more detailed project information, please refer to the *Project Level Activities Report*.

Table 1

USAID Population Assistance by Region FY 2000 Expenditures (in \$1,000s)

Region	Mission	G/POP*	Contraceptives	Total
Africa	35,174	38,365	16,954	90,493
Asia/Near East	82,088	25,416	19,929	127,433
Europe/Eurasia	3,908	5,102	51	9,061
Latin America/Caribbean	37,513	20,059	7,322	64,894
Worldwide	0	60,829	0	60,829
Total	158,683	149,771	44,256	352,710

*Includes core, field support, and OYB transfers.

** NOTE: FY 1999 mission figures in last year's Overview report were overstated by \$15 million and corrective adjustments have been made. These adjustments affect all year-to-year comparisons in this report.

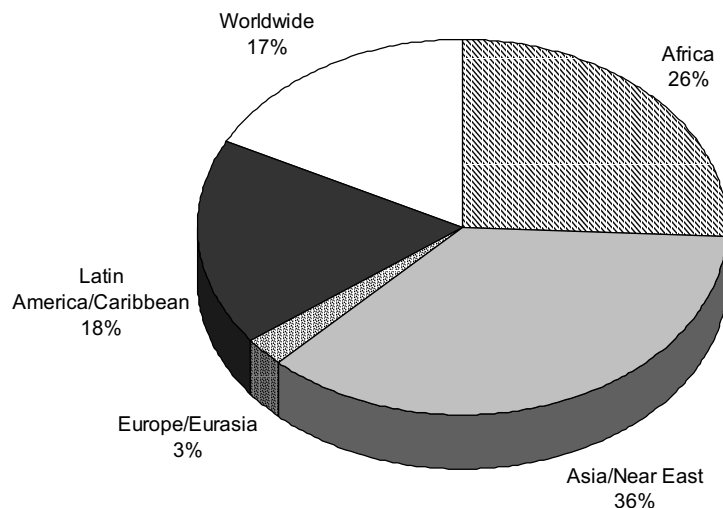
Regional Distribution of Expenditures

USAID's Asia/Near East region has historically accounted for the largest proportion of Agency population expenditures. After an exception to this pattern in FY 1999 (when the Africa and Asia/Near East regions each accounted for 28% of spending), this was once again the case in FY 2000, with Asia/Near East accounting for 36% of total global expenditures. In dollar amounts, Asia/Near East region expenditures rose by 14% over FY 1999.

Africa's portion of total population spending fell slightly in FY 2000 to 26%, and funding for the Latin America/Caribbean region declined by 2 percentage points to 18%. In absolute terms, expenditures in both Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean were each reduced by 19%. Meanwhile, Europe and Eurasia reported expenditures lower than last year, falling from \$16 million to \$9 million, and the region's portion of total global expenditures declined by 1 percentage point to 3% of the total.

Figure 1

USAID Population Assistance by Region FY 2000 Expenditures



Total: \$352,710,000

Top Twenty Recipient Countries

As in FY 1999, over one-half (59%) of this year's population expenditures went to support USAID population activities in the top 20 recipient countries (table 2). As has been the case since FY 1996, only three of USAID's four regions are represented on the list – Africa, Asia/Near East, and Latin America/Caribbean. The distribution of the number of countries from these regions on the list is fairly even, but the six Asia/Near East recipients account for 55% of the total funding received by the 20 countries. Latin America (seven countries) and Africa (seven) represent 24% and 21%, respectively, of the amount expended by the top 20 countries.

Bangladesh continued to be the leading recipient of population funds in FY 2000. India was replaced in the second position by the Philippines, which witnessed a 56% increase in expenditures to move up from the third spot on FY 1999's top 20 recipients list. Egypt rose to third on this year's list after falling to sixth in FY 1999, when expenditures were lower due to a transition between agreements. Despite a 5% increase in

spending, India fell from second on the list in FY 1999 to fourth in FY 2000.

The most dramatic change to the list involved Haiti, which was the fifth largest recipient of population support in FY 1999 but dropped off the list to thirty-second in FY 2000. Mali, Indonesia, Madagascar, and El Salvador also disappeared from the list of top 20 recipient countries, while Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Honduras, Malawi, and Zambia were newcomers to the list.

Other notable changes in the top 20 list this year included moves by Jordan and Uganda. Jordan climbed to the eighth position after falling to twentieth in FY 1999. Due to increased support to Uganda (up 20% in absolute terms), that country also increased its position on the list from thirteenth to sixth.

Table 2

**USAID Population Assistance
FY 2000 Expenditures (\$1,000s)
Top 20 Countries**

Bangladesh	27,702
Philippines	27,373
Egypt	23,908
India	22,594
Peru	15,370
Uganda	9,455
Bolivia	8,891
Jordan	7,231
Kenya	6,797
Ghana	6,751
Guatemala	6,170
Nicaragua	5,698
Senegal	5,446
Ethiopia	5,430
Honduras	5,391
Haiti	5,108
Nepal	4,965
Malawi	4,897
Ecuador	4,840
Zambia	4,559

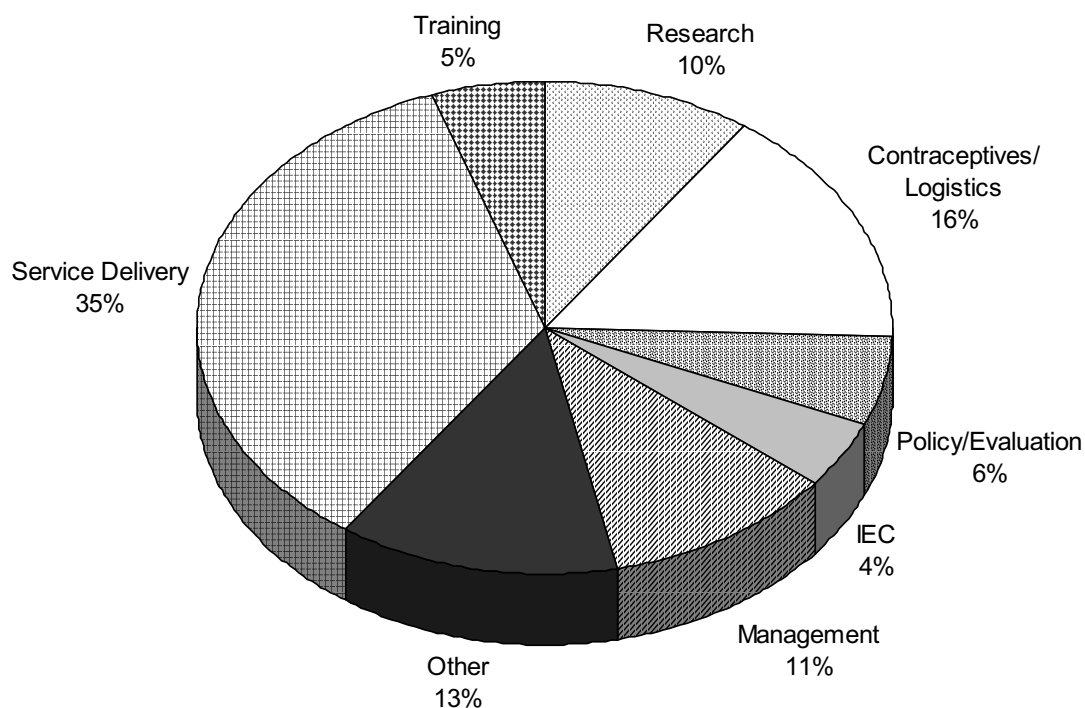
Total	208,576
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Expenditures by Type of Activity

In FY 2000, family planning service delivery continued as the single largest population activity supported by USAID. This remained the case despite a decline in the proportion of funds expended on family planning services from 42% in FY 1999 to 35%. Contraceptive procurement and logistics received 16% of spending, up 3 percentage points from FY 1999, and remained the second largest activity in population and family planning assistance. Management and research were the next largest categories, receiving 11% and 10% of total spending, respectively. Activities such as policy/evaluation, training, and information, education, and communication (IEC) experienced declines in their shares of overall spending.

Figure 2

Worldwide Population Expenditures by Type of Activity FY 2000



Total: \$352,710,000

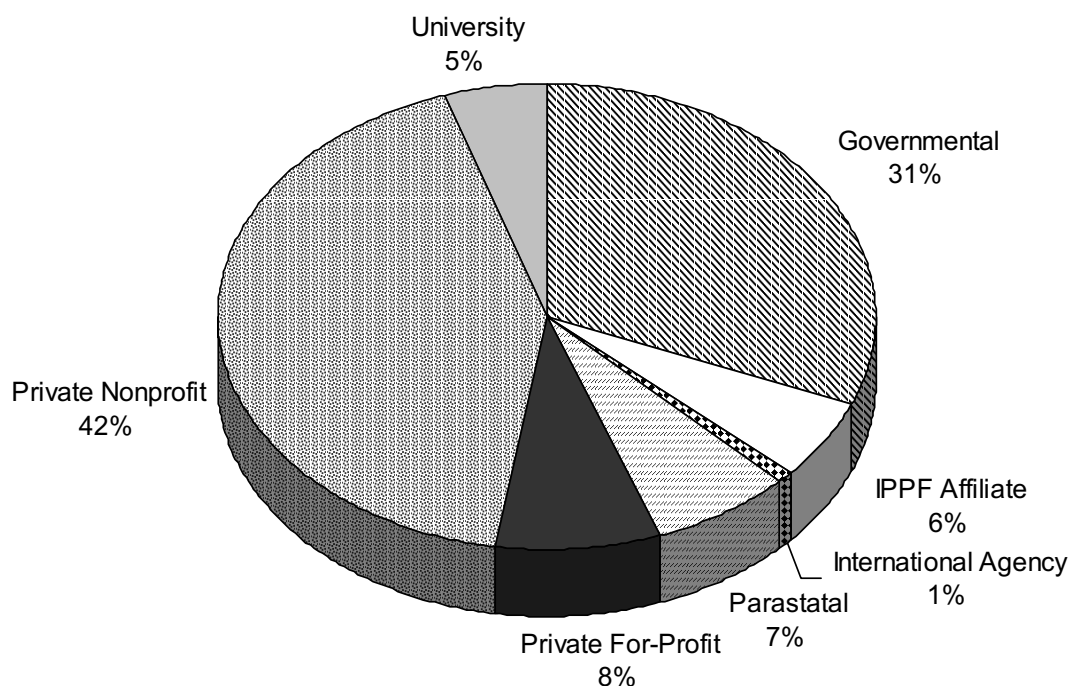
Expenditures by Host Institution

In FY 2000, expenditures for which host institutions could be determined totaled \$216 million (61% of the \$353 million spent in total). Support to the private sector – including nonprofit organizations, for-profit companies, and IPPF affiliates – continued to form the major portion (56%) of USAID population assistance. Private nonprofit organizations continued as the leading recipients of assistance, despite a drop of 7 percentage points (from 49% to 42%) in their share of total funding. Government agencies continued to receive the second largest share of assistance. After falling slightly in FY 1999, the public sector (government agencies and parastatal organizations) saw an increase in outlays from 33% to 38%.

The other recipients – universities and international agencies – continued to represent only a small fraction of spending, although support to universities has been on the rise for the past two years.

Figure 3

Worldwide Population Expenditures by Host Institution FY 2000



Total: \$215,950,000

NOTE: Current data collection methods do not allow determination of host institution type for all expenditures. Consequently, host institution charts in this report include only those expenditures for which host institutions can be identified. In addition, under the field support system it is not possible to separate in-country expenditures supporting a particular host institution from home office expenditures that also support that institution. As a result, data in this section include all expenditures supporting host institutions, regardless of where those expenditures occurred.

Expenditures by Region and Type of Assistance

Table 3 shows the regional distribution of expenditures among the various types of assistance – direct funding by Missions and Regional Bureaus, subprojects managed by cooperating agencies (CAs), long- and short-term technical assistance (TA), which is generally carried out by United States-based CAs, and contraceptive shipments. Figures in the direct funding column represent spending by Missions and Regional Bureaus to support locally managed activities, as opposed to activities administered centrally by the Global Bureau. Therefore, these figures are lower than those shown in table 1, where the Mission/Region column includes Mission task orders, MAARDs, and OYB transfers, all of which contribute funds to centrally managed projects.

Table 3

Expenditures by Region & Type of Assistance FY 2000 (in \$1,000s)

Region	Direct Mission/ Region Funding*	Subprojects	Long-Term TA	Short-Term TA	Contraceptives	Total
Africa	19,607	14,251	25,543	14,138	16,954	90,493
Asia/Near East	37,772	32,754	29,738	7,240	19,929	127,433
Europe & Eurasia	3,908	1,257	2,325	1,520	51	9,061
Latin America/Caribbean	31,122	7,132	13,525	5,793	7,322	64,894
Worldwide	0	6,598	10,854	43,377	0	60,829
Total	92,409	61,992	81,985	72,068	44,256	352,710

**Figures in this column are lower than the Mission figures reported in Table 1 as the numbers in this table represent only locally managed activities and do not include Mission task orders and MAARDs, which are funds that are administered through centrally managed projects. These figures also include some overhead expenditures incurred by CAs operating under direct Mission contracts.*

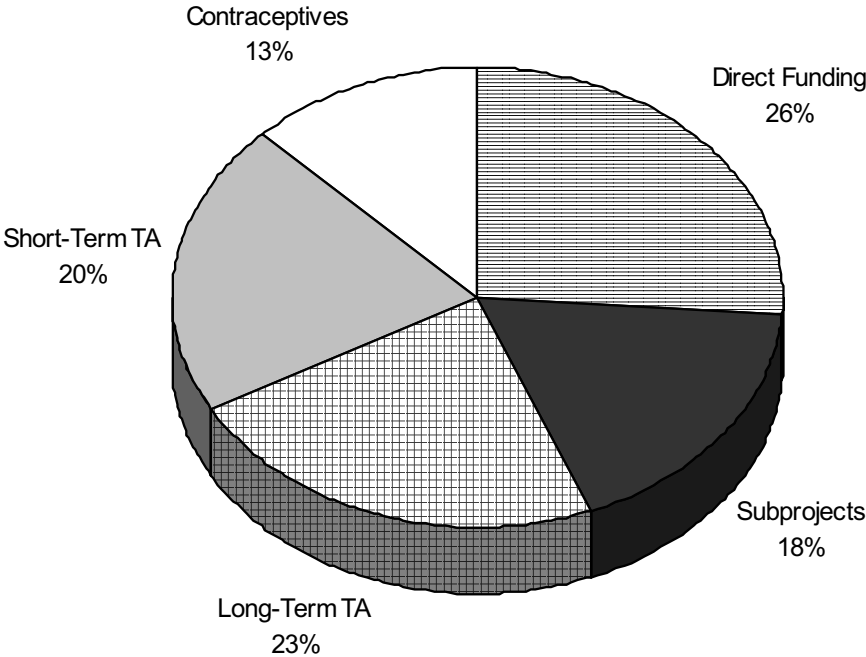
In FY 2000, the allocation of expenditures by the various types of assistance appears to be distributed more evenly than in previous years. The proportion of expenditures spent on in-country activities managed by Missions and Regional Bureaus remained at 26% of total spending, the same level as last year. In dollar terms, the amount expended by this type of assistance fell by 11% following an 11% rise in FY 1999. In terms of regional distribution, Africa's share of direct Mission funding declined by 13 percentage points, while the Asia/Near East share increased by 14 percentage points. The Europe/Eurasia and Latin America/Caribbean shares of direct Mission funding remained stable from FY 1999.

While spending on projects administered by the Global Bureau – subprojects and technical assistance – remains the primary type of support for population activities (61%), notable shifts occurred between long-term and short-term technical assistance. Long-term technical assistance accounted for 23% of all funding this year compared to 16% in FY 1999, while short-term assistance decreased from 34% to 20%. Subproject assistance rose in both relative and absolute terms, accounting for 18% of total spending and increasing 35% from FY 1999 to this year. The regional distribution of spending on projects administered by the Global Bureau remained constant for Africa while the Asia/Near East region's share increased by 7 percentage points to 32% of total assistance. Meanwhile, Europe/Eurasia and Latin American/Caribbean experienced declines.

As a percentage of total funding, contraceptive assistance increased in FY 2000 for the third consecutive year and represented 13% of USAID's population support. In terms of value, contraceptive shipments exceeded \$44 million, a 4% increase from FY 1999.

Figure 4

**Worldwide Population Expenditures
by Type of Assistance
FY 2000**



Total: \$352,710,000

Africa

FY 2000



Regional Overview

USAID population assistance to Africa declined by 19% in FY 2000 to \$90.5 million, its lowest level since 1991. Population funds supported in-country activities (Mission/Region-sponsored projects, subprojects, or technical assistance) in the following 19 countries:

Benin	Mali
Burkina Faso	Mozambique
Cameroon	Nigeria
Cote d'Ivoire	Senegal
Ethiopia	South Africa
Ghana	Tanzania
Guinea	Uganda
Kenya	Zambia
Madagascar	Zimbabwe
Malawi	

Another 13 countries in the region received more limited assistance in the form of contraceptive shipments or support from IPPF/London.

Mission/Region support to Africa declined in FY 2000 to \$35.2 million, a decrease of 17%. This is the lowest level of reported Mission/Region assistance to Africa since 1989. Funding declines to numerous countries (including Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, South Africa, and Zimbabwe) were responsible for the bulk of this reduction. Mission/Region support to other countries increased, however. As a result of such increases, Malawi, Zambia, and Uganda became the three largest recipients of Mission funds for the year. In FY 2000, Mission/Region assistance represented 39% of total population expenditures in Africa, the same level as FY 1999.

After seven years of uninterrupted growth, funding for Global Bureau programs in Africa declined significantly (by 30%), accounting for only \$38 million. Global Bureau expenditures in Ghana, Kenya, and Nigeria declined by almost one-half. They fell by one-third in Tanzania and Uganda and by nearly two-thirds (61%) in Mozambique. At the same time, Global Bureau assistance to Benin, Ethiopia, and South Africa rose by 36%, 56%, and 66%, respectively. As usual, Global Bureau programs accounted for a larger portion of population expenditures (42%) than Mission/Region or contraceptive programs.

After a decrease in FY 1999, contraceptive shipments to Africa increased by 17% in FY 2000 and accounted for 19% of total population expenditures in the region.

Table 4

USAID Population Assistance by Country
FY 2000 Expenditures (in \$1,000s)
Region: Africa

Country	Mission/Region	G/PHN/POP*	Contraceptives	Total
Africa Regional Bureau	0	1,228	0	1,228
Benin	495	1,700	631	2,826
Botswana	0	40	0	40
Burkina Faso	0	231	12	243
Burundi	-143	0	11	-132**
Cameroon	0	825	1,131	1,956
Central African Republic	0	0	50	50
Chad	0	0	3	3
Comoros	0	0	2	2
Congo, Dem. Rep. Of	0	0	341	341
Cote d' Ivoire	0	8	0	8
Eritrea	0	0	8	8
Ethiopia	160	1,247	4,023	5,430
FHA/WCA	6,752	626	0	7,378
Gambia	0	0	46	46
Ghana	1,550	3,378	1,823	6,751
Guinea	1,627	375	81	2,083
Kenya	2,159	4,520	118	6,797
Lesotho	0	0	21	21
Liberia	0	0	110	110
Madagascar	1,849	1,106	711	3,666
Malawi	3,701	1,021	175	4,897
Mali	3,171	536	212	3,919
Mauritius	0	0	3	3
Mozambique	1,509	1,132	915	3,556
Namibia	0	10	0	10
Niger	86	0	0	86
Nigeria	684	2,768	434	3,886
REDSO/ESA	242	940	0	1,182
Rwanda	846	312	0	1,158
Sahel Regional	220	18	0	238
Senegal	938	3,833	675	5,446
Seychelles	0	0	20	20
Sierra Leone	0	0	14	14
South Africa	83	2,076	0	2,159
Tanzania	1,802	2,503	252	4,557
Togo	0	0	669	669
Uganda	3,305	4,654	1,496	9,455
Zambia	3,418	469	672	4,559
Zimbabwe	614	268	2,295	3,177
Multiple-Africa	106	2,541	0	2,647
Total	35,174	38,365	16,954	90,493

*Includes core, field support, and OYB transers.

**Negative numbers are the result of adjustments to expenditures reported by Missions and/or CAs in prior years.

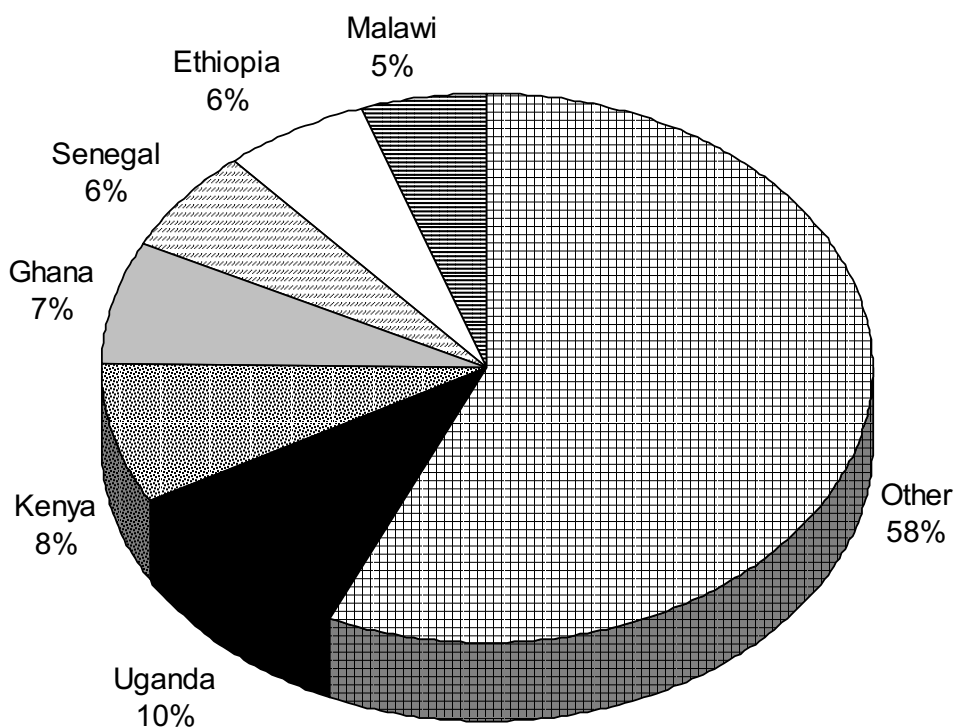
Regional Emphasis

As has historically been the case, population expenditures in Africa in FY 2000 were distributed more evenly relative to other regions. Hence, the six major recipients (Uganda, Kenya, Ghana, Senegal, Ethiopia, and Malawi) accounted for 42% of total donations (7 percentage points less than last year's share of the top six recipients), while the other 17 recipients accounted for the remaining 58%. Ethiopia and Malawi are newcomers to the list of top recipients. It should also be noted that FHA/WCA as a regional office (which supports Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, and Cameroon) received the second largest amount of assistance (\$7.4 million).

No single country among the top beneficiaries received significantly larger amounts than the others. Uganda, the top recipient, accounted for 10% of expenditures, while the seventh and eighth largest recipients (Zambia and Tanzania, respectively) accounted for 5% each. Eighteen countries reported less than \$0.5 million in expenditures.

Figure 5

USAID Population Expenditures in Africa by Major Countries FY 2000



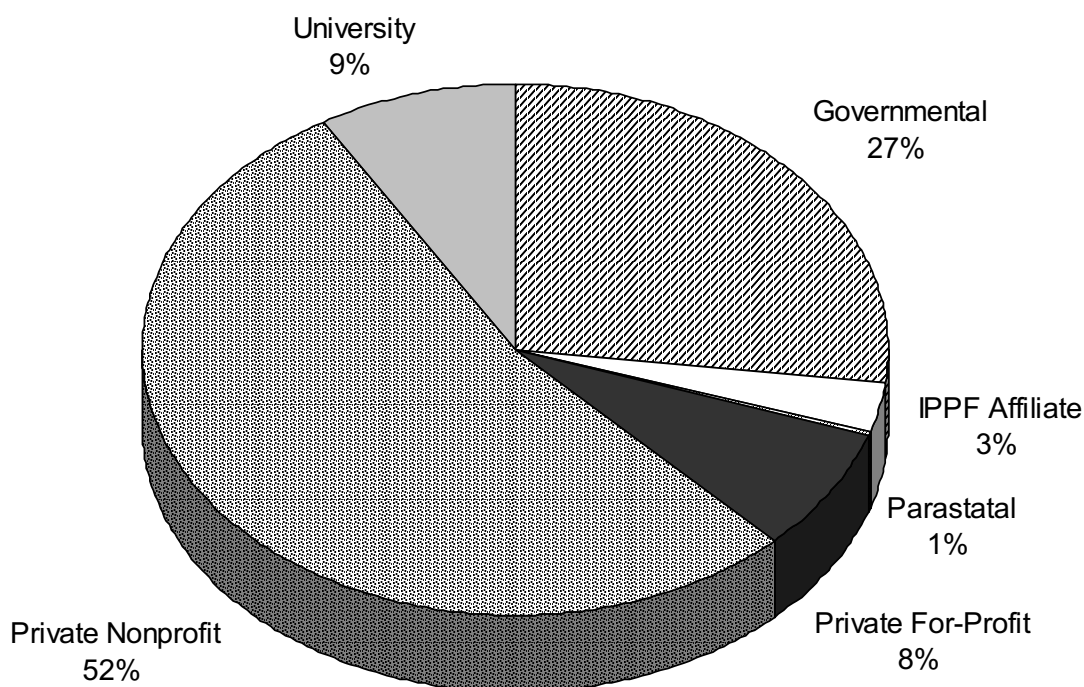
Total: \$90,493,000

Expenditures by Host Institution

In FY 2000, approximately two-thirds (63%) of identifiable host institution expenditures in Africa were channeled through private institutions (nonprofit organizations, for-profit companies, and IPPF affiliates). This figure, which peaked at close to 70% in FY 1999, represents a return closer to the historical average. The proportion of funding through the public sector – government agencies and parastatals – remained at 28%, the same level as FY 1999. Support to university institutions rose by 6 percentage points.

Figure 6

USAID Population Expenditures in Africa by Host Institution FY 2000



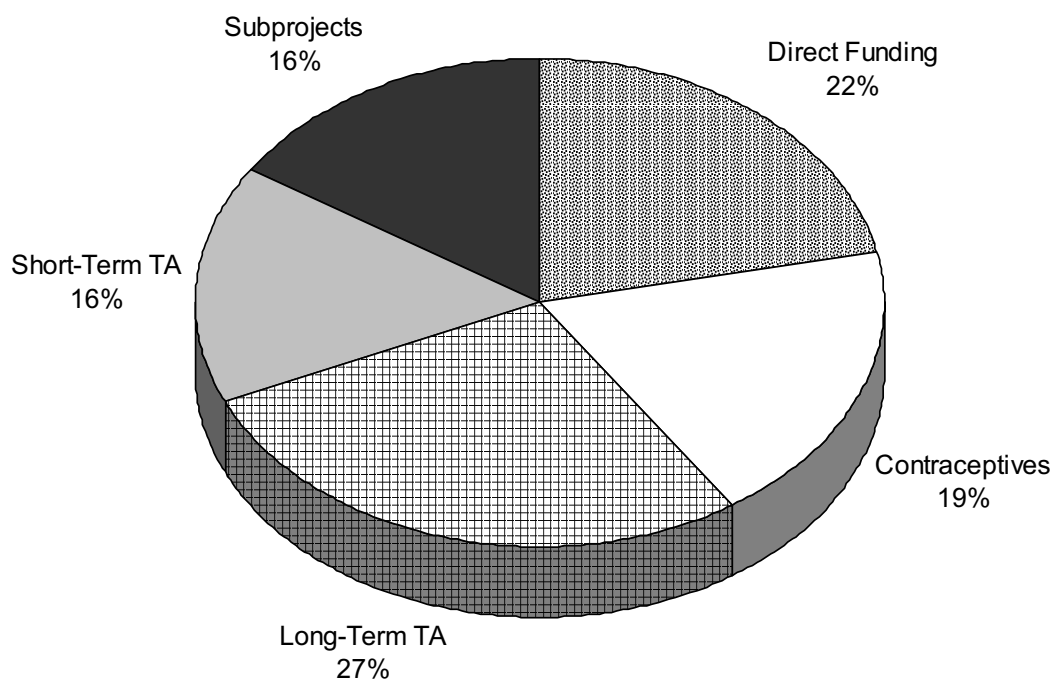
Total: \$65,599,000

Expenditures by Type of Assistance

During FY 2000, expenditures funded directly by Missions and Regional Bureaus (direct funding)* decreased to 22% of total expenditures from 31% in FY 1999. Funding to subprojects, however, increased 5 percentage points to 16% of the total. Hence, total combined support to locally managed projects through Mission/Region projects and subprojects slightly decreased to 38% (though remaining close to the historical level of approximately 40%). Short- and long-term technical assistance to the region, which is channeled through United States-based CAs, accounted for 43% of total expenditures, close to last year's 45%. Finally, contraceptive shipments to Africa increased to 19% of total assistance, an increase from the past average of around 14% of total assistance to the region.

Figure 7

USAID Population Expenditures in Africa by Type of Assistance FY 2000

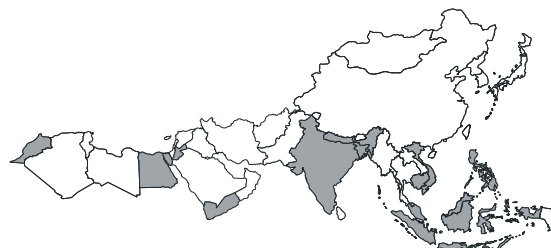


Total: \$90,493,000

* Percentages for Missions and Regional Bureau funding differ from those that can be calculated using the figures in table 4. This section, by type of assistance, shows only direct funding and does not include Mission task orders and MAARDs, which contribute funds to centrally managed projects.

Asia/Near East

FY 2000



Regional Overview

In FY 2000, the Agency spent \$127 million on population and family planning activities in the Asia/Near East region. This represents an increase of more than 13% from the almost \$112 million spent in FY 1999*. The region was the largest recipient of USAID population funds this year. Activities were carried out in 12 countries:

Bangladesh	Morocco
Cambodia	Nepal
Egypt	Philippines
India	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	West Bank/Gaza
Jordan	Yemen

In addition, another 10 countries in the region received limited contraceptive shipments.

An increase of 65% in Mission/Region outlays was responsible for the overall rise in expenditures for the region. These reached \$82 million, compared to approximately \$50 million in FY 1999. Conversely, expenditures through Global Bureau programs and contraceptive shipments both declined, by 36% and 10% respectively. The proportion of Mission-sponsored assistance to Asia and the Near East was greater this year (64%) than in FY 1999 (45%).

**Total amounts for FY 1999 are lower than those reported in last year's "Overview of USAID Population Assistance" report. These differences are due to a corrective adjustment made to expenses reported for Bangladesh in FY 1999. This adjustment will affect several year-to-year comparisons for the Asia/Near East region in this report.*

Table 5

USAID Population Assistance by Country
FY 2000 Expenditures (in \$1,000s)
Region: Asia/Near East

Country	Mission/Region	G/PHN/POP*	Contraceptives	Total
Bangladesh	12,699	3,979	11,024	27,702
Cambodia	4,187	-95**	35	4,127
Egypt	21,749	175	1,984	23,908
Fiji	0	0	3	3
India	16,036	6,558	0	22,594
Indonesia	72	2,662	535	3,269
Japan	0	90	0	90
Jordan	4,026	2,988	217	7,231
Kiribati	0	0	3	3
Lebanon	0	0	12	12
Malaysia	0	0	3	3
Mongolia	0	0	3	3
Morocco	1,877	1,020	197	3,094
Nepal	960	3,217	788	4,965
Papua New Guinea	0	0	2	2
Philippines	19,516	2,872	4,985	27,373
Sri Lanka		20	65	85
Thailand	0	39	0	39
Tonga	0	0	2	2
Vanuatu	0	0	1	1
Vietnam	0	0	35	35
West Bank/Gaza	921	627	8	1,556
Western Samoa	0	0	4	4
Yemen	37	309	23	369
Multiple-Asia	8	-23**	0	-15
Multiple-Near East	0	42	0	42
Multiple-Asia/Near East	0	936	0	936
Total	82,088	25,416	19,929	127,433

*Includes core, field support, and OYB transfers.

**Negative numbers are the result of adjustments to expenditures reported by Missions and/or CAs in prior years.

Regional Emphasis

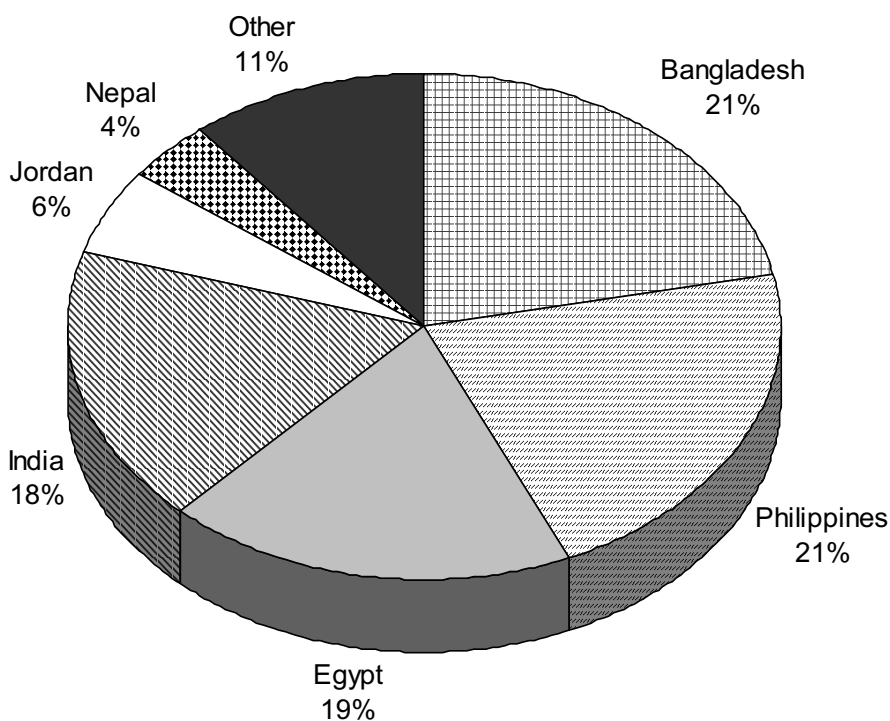
As in previous years, USAID population assistance to Asia and the Near East concentrated on a select number of countries. For FY 2000, the top four recipients – Bangladesh, the Philippines, Egypt, and India – accounted for 80% of total regional expenditures. Mission-supported activities in Egypt, India, and the Philippines experienced significant increases and were together responsible for the total regional increase.

Bangladesh* maintained its position as the region's primary recipient of population assistance by receiving \$27.7 million in FY 2000, a 22% increase from FY 1999. Expenditures for the Philippines, \$27.4 million, rose 56% and approached those for Bangladesh. Expenditures in the Philippines increased during the year due to a planned restocking of contraceptives and an expansion of a new family planning project. Egypt also had a major increase in assistance of 91% after shrinking significantly in FY 1999. This was due to the fact that FY 1999 was a year of transition between project instruments, which caused FY 1999 assistance to be lower than previous years'.

Assistance to Morocco continued to decline for both contraceptive shipments and Mission-supported activities, as PHN activities in Rabat draw to a close. Indonesia also experienced a sharp drop in assistance of 67%, mainly due to a large decline in the value of contraceptive shipments to the country.

Figure 8

USAID Population Expenditures in Asia/Near East by Major Countries FY 2000



Total: \$127,433,000

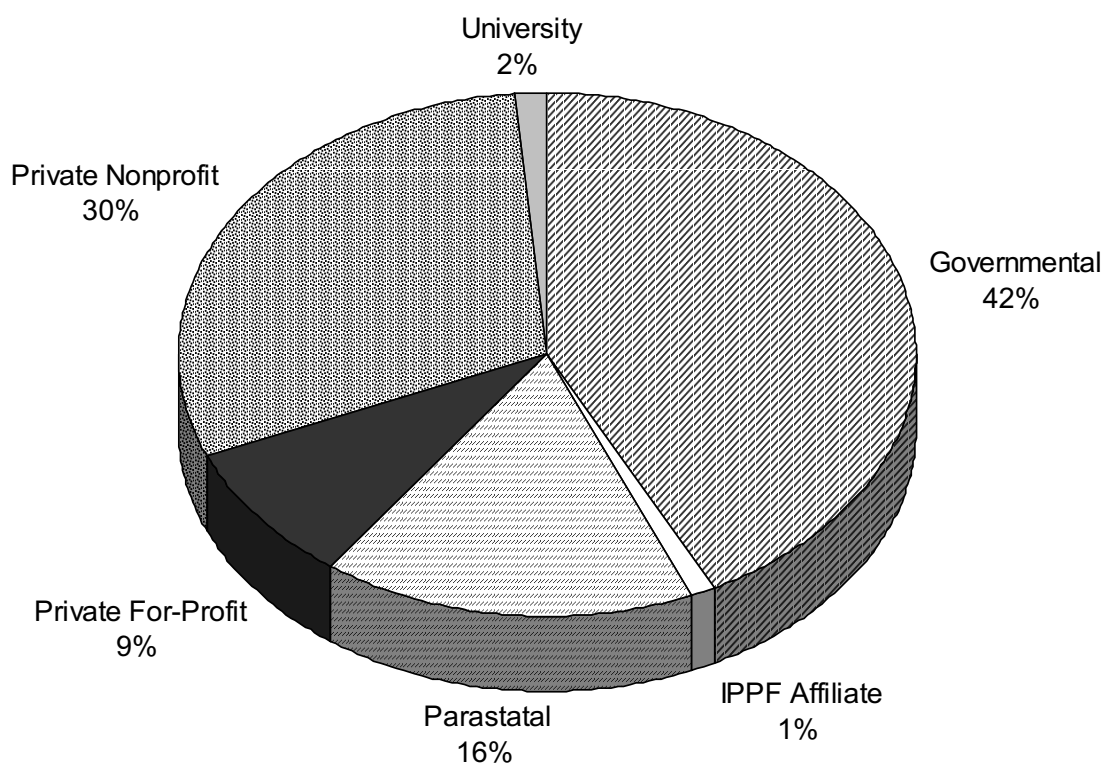
**Bangladesh was still the largest recipient in FY 1999 despite the corrective adjustment that was made to those figures.*

Expenditures by Host Institution

In FY 2000, the majority of expenditures attributable to host institutions in the Asia/Near East region were made via the public sector. Funds channeled through private nonprofit organizations decreased this year to 30% and support to the private sector as a whole (including for-profit, nonprofit, and IPPF-affiliate organizations) declined by 5 percentage points to 40%. Accordingly, expenditures routed through public agencies increased from 53% to 58%. Support to government agencies increased in FY 2000 by 1 percentage point, and funds to parastatal organizations increased by 4 points compared to FY 1999. Lastly, assistance to universities was fairly stable, remaining at 2% of total expenditures.

Figure 9

USAID Population Expenditures in Asia/Near East by Host Institution FY 2000



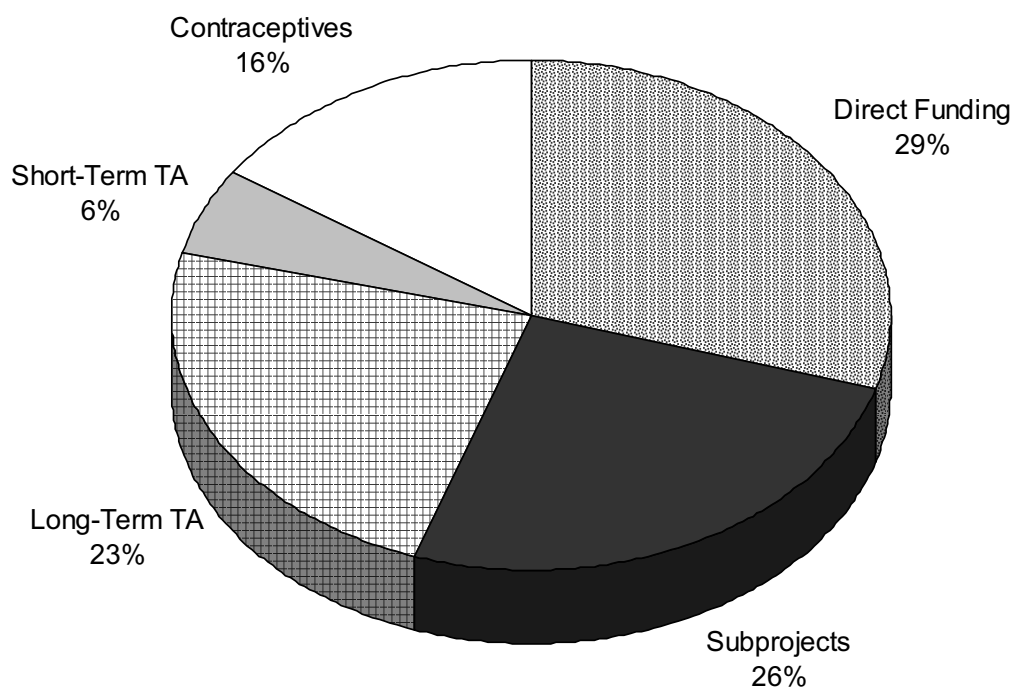
Total: \$92,931,000

Expenditures by Type of Assistance

Expenditures on short- and long-term technical assistance provided through Global Bureau projects continued to fall in FY 2000. These accounted for 29% of total assistance, compared with 40% in FY 1999. In contrast, the share of funds spent on Mission/Regional Bureaus activities* increased to 29% of the total after dropping slightly in FY 1999. Outlays of population funds through subprojects had one of the largest redistributions, climbing to 26% from 14% in FY 1999. Therefore, the proportion of assistance routed through local organizations (via subprojects or Mission-sponsored projects) reached 55%, compared to FY 1999's 40%. The share of contraceptive shipments (16%) declined from 20%, bringing shipments back to their FY 1998 level.

Figure 10

USAID Population Expenditures in Asia/Near East by Type of Assistance FY 2000



Total: \$127,433,000

* Percentages for Missions and Regional Bureau funding differ from those that can be calculated using the figures in table 5. This section, by type of assistance, shows only direct funding and does not include Mission task orders and MAARDs, which contribute funds to centrally managed projects.

Europe/Eurasia

FY 2000



Regional Overview

The Europe/Eurasia region continues to receive the smallest regional share of global USAID population assistance. During FY 2000, population support to the area totaled \$9 million, down 44% from FY 1999's \$16 million. This assistance supported Mission/Region-sponsored projects, subprojects, and technical assistance in 12 countries:

Albania	Romania
Armenia	Russia
Azerbaijan	Turkey
Georgia	Turkmenistan
Kazakhstan	Ukraine
Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan

Azerbaijan was the only new recipient of population assistance this year, while assistance to Moldova and Tajikistan ceased.

After an increase in expenditures in FY 1999, population assistance to Europe/Eurasia once again declined in FY 2000, as it had from FYs 1996 to 1998. Expenditures in all three modes of assistance decreased substantially. Spending on Global Bureau programs decreased by 42%, mainly due to significant reductions of expenditures in Turkey, Albania, Kyrgyzstan, and Romania. Funds allocated to Missions were reduced by 39% due to decreased expenditures in Russia and Ukraine. Contraceptive support remains very low and accounts for less than 1% of the population expenditures in the region.

The sharp reduction in expenditures in Turkey, Russia, and Ukraine was the largest factor in the overall decline in regional assistance. In FY 2000, the latter two countries combined to receive 26% of Mission funds, compared to 85% in FY 1999. Other countries where assistance declined were Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Albania. Armenia and Romania, with notable increases in assistance, became the second and third largest recipients, respectively.

Table 6

USAID Population Assistance by Country
FY 2000 Expenditures (in \$1,000s)
Region: Europe/Eurasia

Country	Mission	G/PHN/POP*	Contraceptives	Total
Albania	46	0	0	46
Armenia	702	685	0	1,387
Azerbaijan	174	0	0	174
Belarus	0	0	16	16
Central Asian Republics	0	90	0	90
Georgia	539	44	0	583
Kazakhstan	464	640	0	1,104
Kyrgyzstan	1	30	0	31
Romania	949	388	14	1,351
Russia	620	547	0	1,167
Turkey	0	1,767	0	1,767
Turkmenistan	0	258	0	258
Ukraine	416	424	21	861
Uzbekistan	-3 **	160	0	157
Eastern Europe Region	0	62	0	62
Multiple-NIS	0	7	0	7
Total	3,908	5,102	51	9,061

**Includes core, field support, and OYB transfers.*

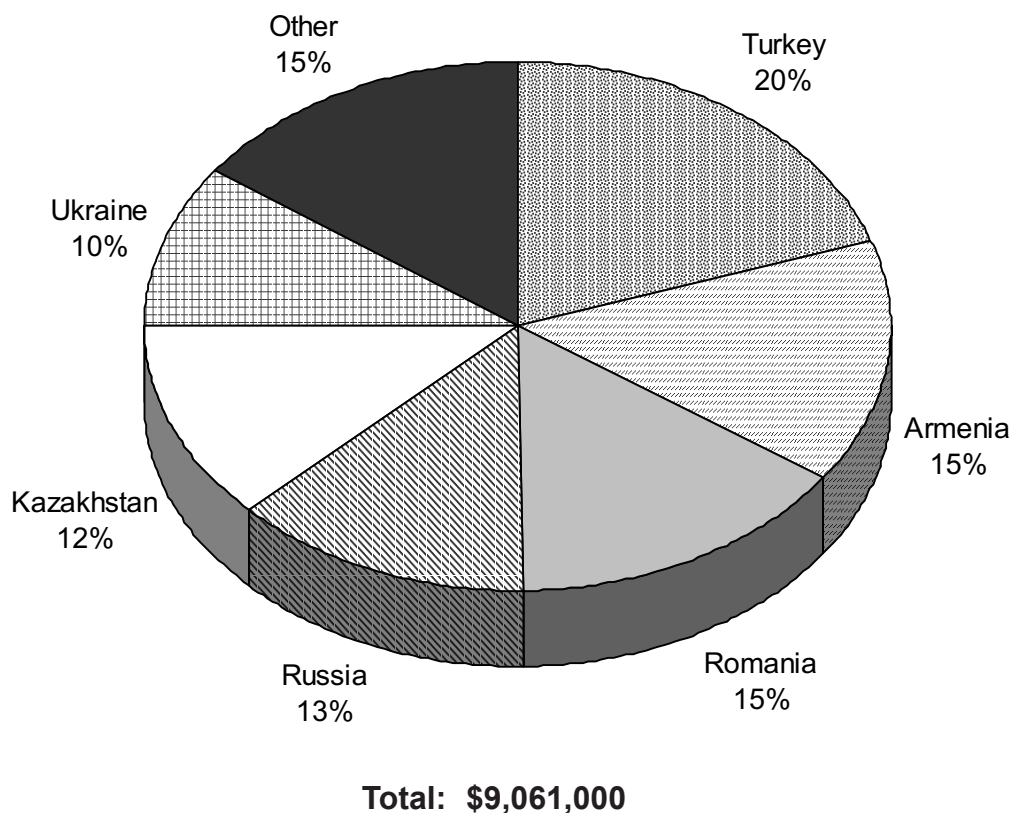
***Negative numbers are the result of adjustments to expenditures reported by Missions and/or CAs in prior years.*

Regional Emphasis

In FY 2000, the distribution of assistance was more balanced than in previous years. Assistance to Russia, Turkey, and Ukraine, traditionally the three largest recipient countries, fell sharply by 78%, 46%, and 60%, respectively. These reductions represented a \$6.8 million decrease in the total value of assistance and brought Russia and Ukraine down to the fourth and sixth positions, respectively, on the list of regional recipients. Despite its cutbacks, Turkey became the largest recipient in the region, followed by Armenia, which experienced a large increase in support. Romania and Kazakhstan both repeated as major beneficiaries, and each more than doubled its share of regional assistance, Romania from 7% to 15% and Kazakhstan from 5% to 12%.

Figure 11

USAID Population Expenditures in Europe/Eurasia by Major Countries FY 2000

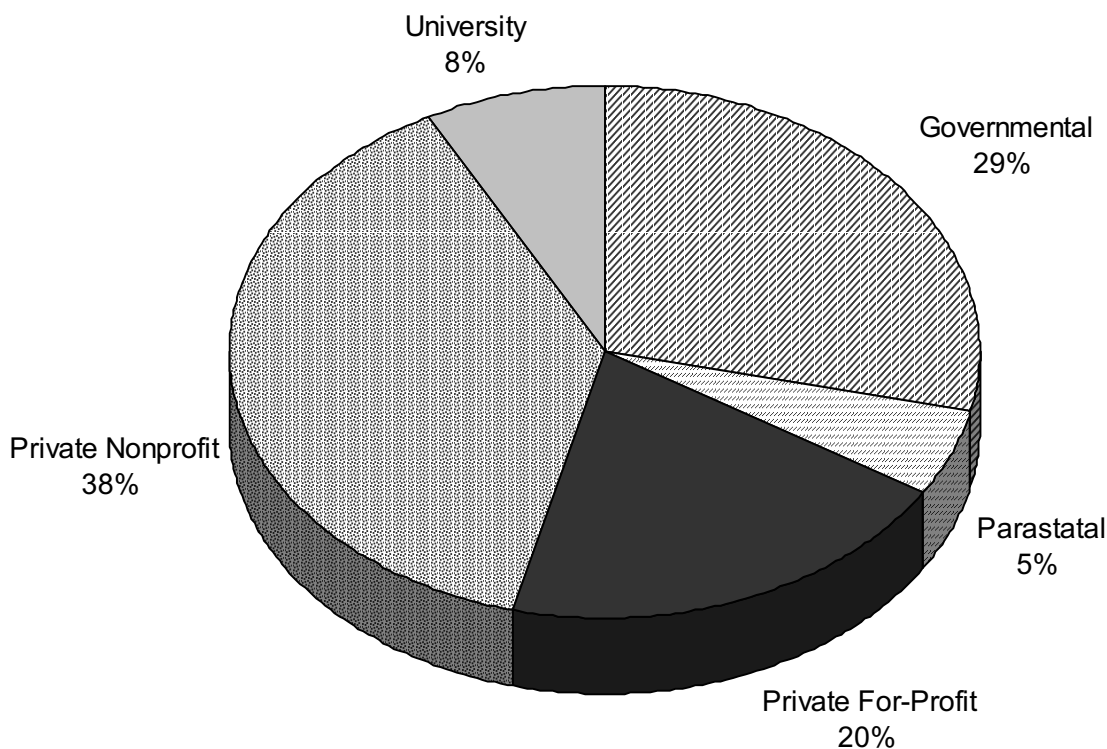


Expenditures by Host Institution

In FY 2000, private organizations received 58% of all host institution-related expenditures in the region. This was slightly down from 62% in FY 1999 but remained the largest share in the region for the second straight year. Support to for-profit private organizations experienced a small increase, while expenditures on nonprofit private organizations decreased by 6 percentage points. With a rise in funding channeled through parastatal agencies (5% of the total), government-related expenditures slightly increased to 34% this year, reversing a large decline experienced in FY 1999. Support to universities (8%) was similar to FY 1999's 9%.

Figure 12

USAID Population Expenditures in Europe/Eurasia by Host Institution FY 2000



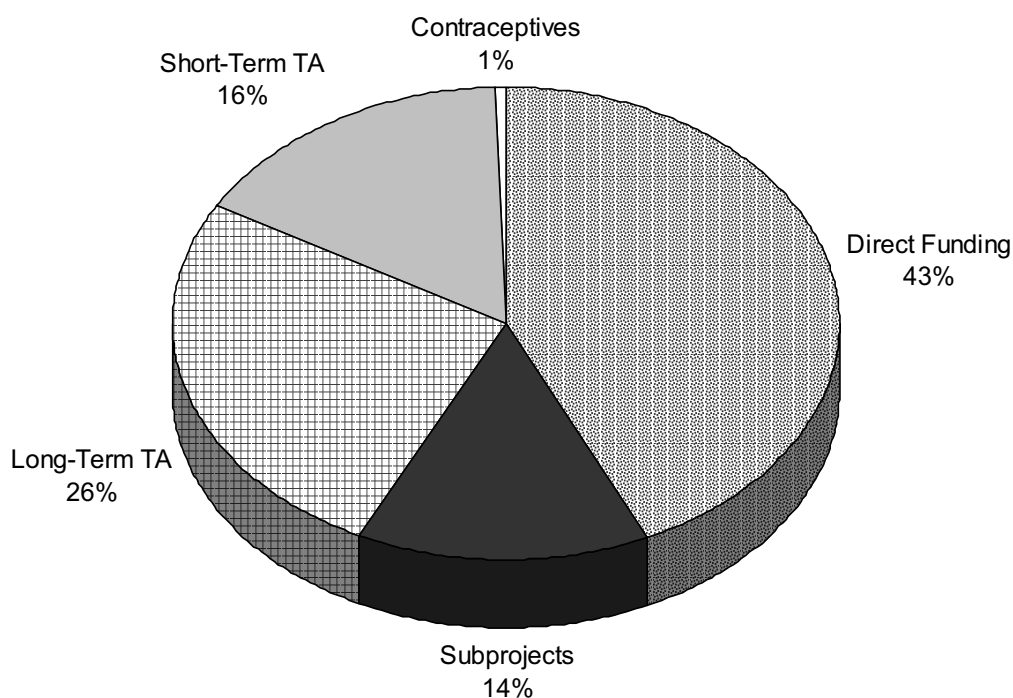
Total: \$5,414,000

Expenditures by Type of Assistance

In FY 2000, a shift in emphasis toward locally managed activities reflected the growing role of participative practices in USAID population assistance projects. In Europe/Eurasia, funding of locally managed activities through Mission/Region-supported projects (direct funding)* and subprojects increased substantially, from 38% in FY 1999 to 57% this year. The share of centrally managed short- and long-term technical assistance projects, however, continued to decline, falling from 57% to 42%. Contraceptive assistance to the region phased out with the conclusion of contraceptive programs in Turkey.

Figure 13

USAID Population Expenditures in Europe/Eurasia by Type of Assistance FY 2000



Total: \$9,061,000

* Percentages for Missions and Regional Bureau funding differ from those that can be calculated using the figures in table 6. This section, by type of assistance, shows only direct funding and does not include Mission task orders and MAARDs, which contribute funds to centrally managed projects.

Latin America/Caribbean

FY 2000



Regional Overview

USAID population assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean in FY 2000 totaled \$64.9 million, 19% less than FY 1999. The Agency supported activities in 13 countries:

Bolivia	Honduras
Brazil	Jamaica
Dominican Republic	Mexico
Ecuador	Nicaragua
El Salvador	Paraguay
Guatemala	Peru
Haiti	

After increasing for two years, the total value of Mission and Regional Bureau expenditures dropped, falling by 15%. A substantial decrease in Mission expenditures in Haiti (historically one of the region's top five recipient countries) from \$6 million to \$2.9 million contributed significantly to this decline.

Global Bureau expenditures declined by 35%, a decrease similar to FY 1999. The largest value decreases occurred in Mexico, Bolivia, and Brazil.

Contraceptive expenditures, up 45%, were the only expenditures to increase in the region. Substantially higher shipments of contraceptives to Guatemala and Peru accounted for most of the increase. Decreases occurred in shipments to Mexico, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Jamaica.

Table 7

USAID Population Assistance by Country
FY 2000 Expenditures (in \$1,000s)
Region: Latin America/Caribbean

Country	Mission	G/PHN/POP*	Contraceptives	Total
Bolivia	5,399	3,331	161	8,891
Brazil	463	1,829	19	2,311
Chile	0	5	0	5
Colombia	0	232	0	232
Costa Rica	0	34	0	34
Dominican Republic	1,996	853	219	3,068
Ecuador	3,860	137	843	4,840
El Salvador	2,272	1,060	450	3,782
Guatemala	3,336	1,639	1,195	6,170
Haiti	2,857	1,583	668	5,108
Honduras	3,617	737	1,037	5,391
Jamaica	785	556	0	1,341
Mexico	0	564	19	583
Nicaragua	3,369	2,093	236	5,698
Paraguay	186	775	198	1,159
Peru	9,373	3,720	2,277	15,370
Multiple-LAC	0	911	0	911
Total	37,513	20,059	7,322	64,894

**Includes core, field support, and OYB transfers.*

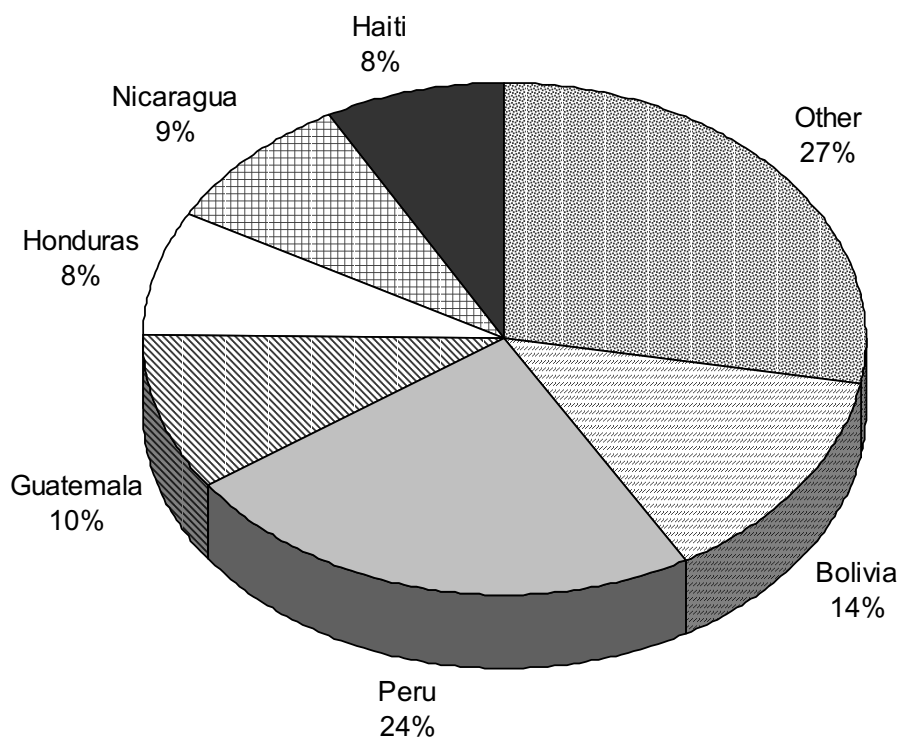
Regional Emphasis

Peru remained the region's largest recipient of population assistance, accounting for 24% of total regional assistance. The country has been the leading recipient for five of the last six years. Other top beneficiaries in FY 2000 were Bolivia (14% of the regional total), Guatemala (10%), Nicaragua (9%), and Haiti and Honduras (8% each). Honduras and Nicaragua replaced El Salvador and Ecuador among the top six recipients.

In value terms, Mexico, Bolivia, and Haiti had the biggest impact on the region's overall decline in FY 2000. Population spending in these countries fell 88%, 29%, and 41%, respectively.

Figure 14

USAID Population Expenditures in Latin America/Caribbean by Major Countries FY 2000



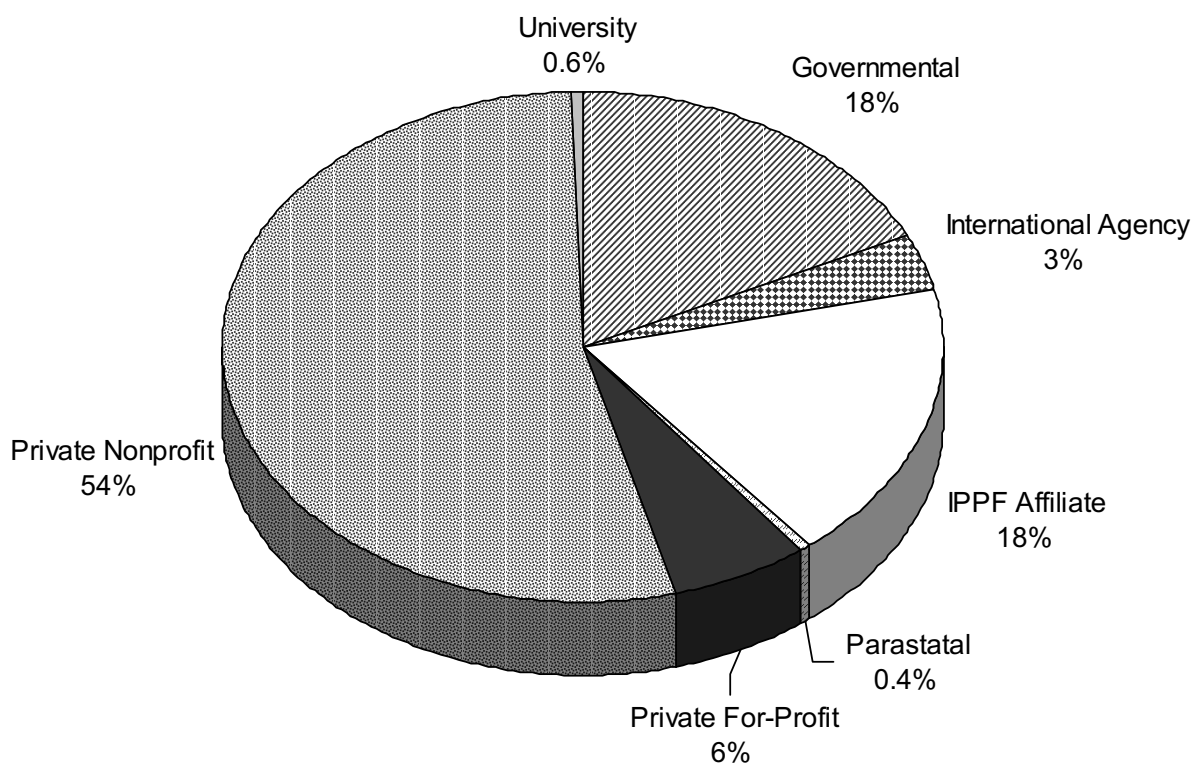
Total: \$64,894,000

Expenditures by Host Institution

In FY 2000, private nonprofit organizations again accounted for more than half of expenditures (although their share of expenditures attributable to host institutions decreased from 65% to 54%). Parastatal organizations and universities combined accounted for 1% after receiving no assistance in FY 1999. Assistance to IPPF affiliates increased 4 percentage points and accounted for almost one-fifth of host institution expenditures. Government agency spending increased by 5 points to 18%.

Figure 15

USAID Population Expenditures in Latin America/Caribbean by Host Institution FY 2000



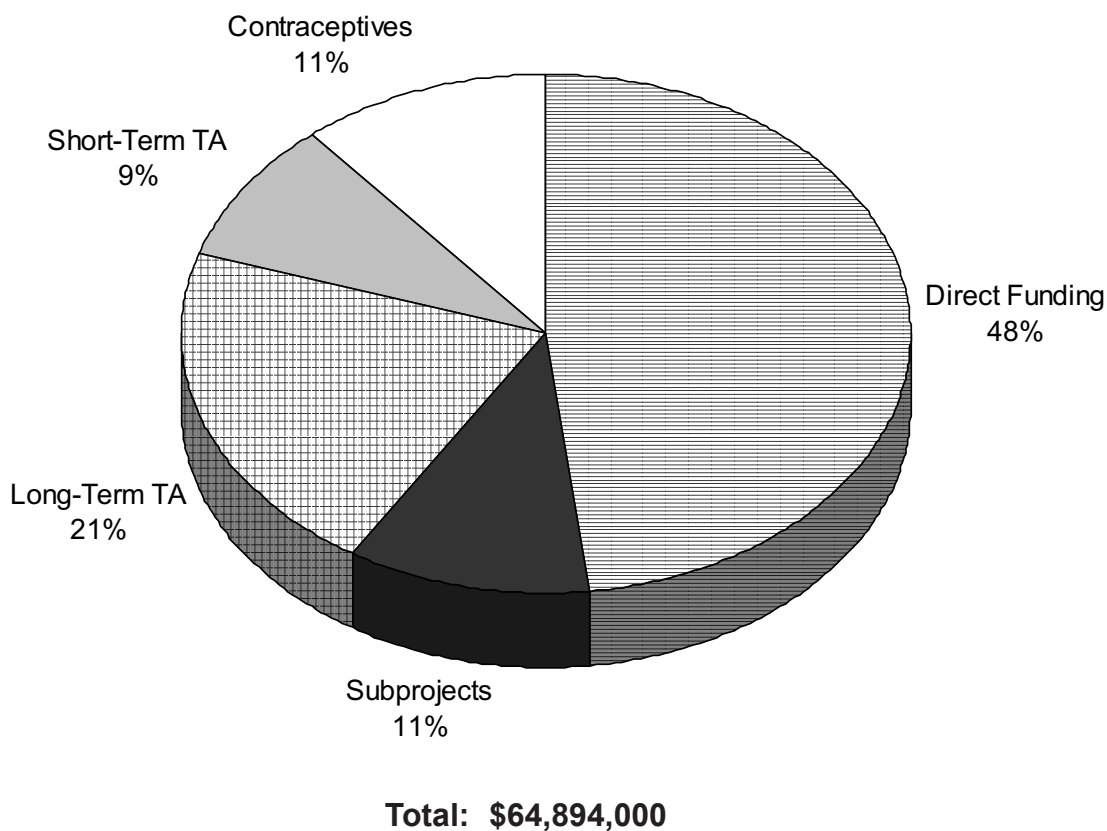
Total: \$47,612,000

Expenditures by Type of Assistance

As in FY 1999, direct funding by Missions and Regional Bureaus* made up almost half (48%) of total expenditures in Latin America and the Caribbean. Spending via subprojects remained at 11%, apparently stabilizing after declining in previous years. Total technical assistance, covering both short- and long-term modes, declined to 30% of the total, compared to 36% in FY 1999, with a greater emphasis on long-term technical assistance spending. Expenditures attributed to contraceptive shipments accounted for the remaining 11%, almost twice the percentage of FY 1999.

Figure 16

USAID Population Expenditures in Latin America/Caribbean by Type of Assistance FY 2000



* Percentages for Missions and Regional Bureau funding differ from those that can be calculated using the figures in table 7. This section, by type of assistance, shows only direct funding and does not include Mission task orders and MAARDs, which contribute funds to centrally managed projects.

Worldwide and Interregional Assistance



Regional Overview

USAID support for global population and family planning programs totaled \$60 million in FY 2000. This figure represents a decline of 19% from FY 1999 and an end to a trend of steadily rising expenditures on interregional assistance. Activities in this category encompass new initiatives, support to international organizations, contraceptive and operations research, and technical leadership. These programs may also support information systems, training, policy development, and communication activities.

Due to the scope of activities included in this category, USAID's G/PHN/POP office manages most global and interregional activities.

Table 8

**USAID Population Assistance by Country
FY 2000 Expenditures (in \$1,000s)
Region: Worldwide**

Country	Mission/Region	G/PHN/POP*	Contraceptives	Total
USA	0	13,709	0	13,709
Multiple - Interregional	0	47,120	0	47,120
Total	0	60,829	0	60,829

**Includes core, field support, and OYB transfers.*

Trends in USAID Population Expenditures

FY 1996-2000

Five-Year Trends in Population Assistance

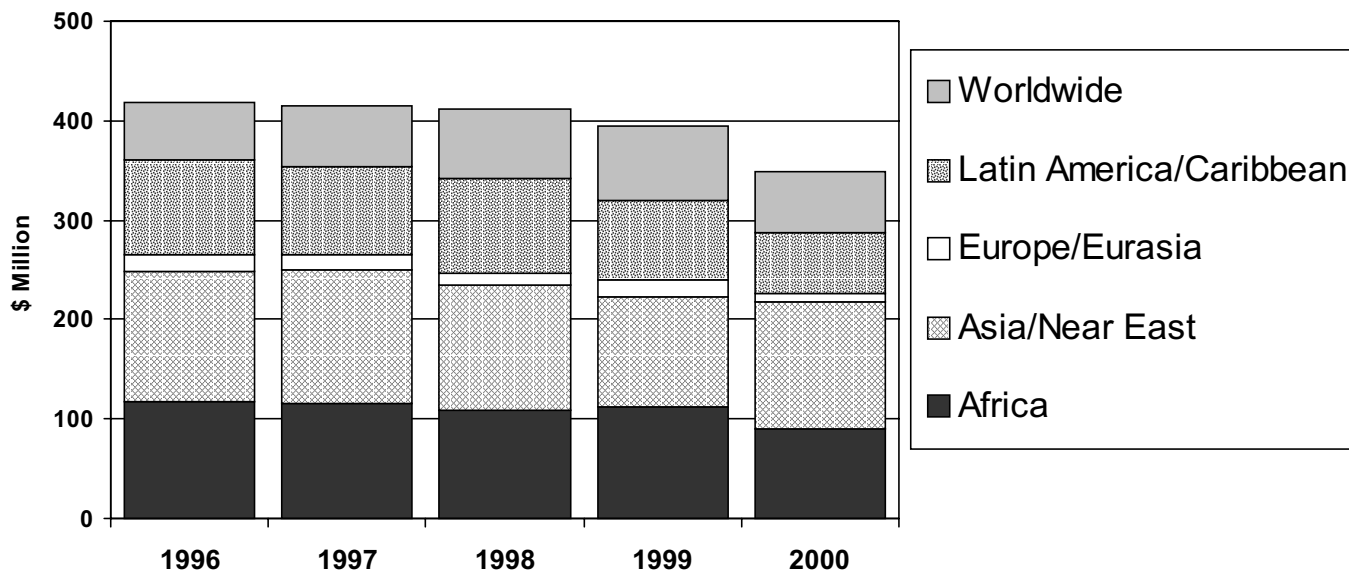
This section summarizes USAID population assistance by region and by country for FYs 1996 to 2000. Since FY 1997, we have recorded adjustments made to accrual information in the year in which the change was reported, rather than in the year in which the accrual first occurred. Consequently, the figures shown for FY 1996 may not match figures reported prior to 1997. Also, as in previous reports, numbers for prior years have been adjusted to reflect corrected data, where corrected data have been received.

During the past five years, USAID has supported approximately \$2 billion worth of population and family planning activities throughout the world. FY 2000's total outlay of \$353 million continued a trend of decreasing annual expenditures that began in FY 1996, after expenditures reached a historic high of \$428 million in FY 1995.

Outlays to three of the four regions declined in FY 2000. Africa, Latin America/Caribbean, and Europe/Eurasia all saw expenditures fall below FY 1999 figures. Population spending in Asia/Near East, however, increased 14%, returning to previous levels after a decrease in FY 1999. Annual population and family planning funding to Asia/Near East averaged around \$127 million over the five-year period.

Figure 17

USAID Population Expenditures Fiscal Years 1996-2000



Expenditures in Latin America/Caribbean declined for the second year in a row and have fallen 31% in the last two years. The general distribution of funds among countries remained fairly stable over the five-year period, with at least two-thirds of annual expenditures going to the same 12 countries every year.

Africa experienced a 19% drop this year after receiving a fairly steady flow of assistance over the previous four years. FY 2000 reflects the first significant decline in expenditures for the region and was the first year since 1992 in which annual funding to Africa was less than \$100 million.

Population assistance to Europe/Eurasia decreased sharply this year, falling 43% from FY 1999. Since FY 1994, annual funds to the region have usually been in the range of \$15-17 million, with the exceptions of FY 1998 (\$11.5 million) and this year's \$9 million, the same level of expenditure as FY 1993.

Top Twenty Recipient Countries Over the Past Five Years

For the five-year period ending with FY 2000, Bangladesh, the Philippines, India, and Egypt continued as the top four recipients of USAID population assistance (as they have for each five-year reporting period since 1998). For the second year in a row, Peru joined them in the group of top five recipients for the five-year reporting period.

Over the years, there have been gradual changes in the group of top 20 five-year recipients, but in FY 1999 and FY 2000, the same 20 countries were in this group. There were changes in the ordering of the group, however. Continuing to receive increased support, Bolivia moved to the sixth ranking from ninth. Ghana also moved up on the list, to 10 from 14 last year. Brazil continued its decline and only made this year's list as number 20, down from 17 last year and 12 in FY 1997.

Table 9

**Top 20 Recipient Countries
Over the Five-Year Period
FY 1996 - FY 2000
(in \$1,000s)**

Bangladesh	138,429
Philippines	103,027
India	99,120
Egypt	90,902
Peru	76,580
Bolivia	58,883
Kenya	56,131
Indonesia	50,738
Mexico	46,002
Ghana	45,048
Uganda	44,329
Nepal	43,211
Haiti	38,319
Nigeria	34,958
Morocco	34,633
Mali	34,544
Senegal	34,238
Tanzania	34,034
Guatemala	32,639
Brazil	31,300
Total	1,127,065

Table 10

Total USAID Population Expenditures
Fiscal Years 1996 - 2000
(in \$1,000s)
Africa

Country	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Africa Regional Bureau	0	0	0	0	1,228
Angola	0	0	15	0	0
Benin	953	1,184	1,291	2,237	2,826
Botswana	691	157	10	0	40
Burkina Faso	694	706	1,133	240	243
Burundi	405	2,489	-358	3	-132
Cameroon	815	745	2,182	903	1,956
Cape Verde	0	6	618	155	0
Central African Rep	266	28	2	8	50
Chad	24	20	9	3	3
Comoros	0	8	3	0	2
Congo	25	27	0	93	0
Congo Dem. Republic of	0	13	0	99	341
Cote d'Ivoire	1,059	750	434	400	8
Eritrea	740	1,431	979	1,018	8
Ethiopia	5,049	6,037	4,770	4,277	5,430
Gabon	0	0	0	5	0
Gambia	58	119	36	36	46
Ghana	9,658	11,046	6,451	11,143	6,751
Guinea	1,890	4,201	1,299	4,358	2,083
Guinea-Bissau	28	16	30	0	0
Kenya	13,749	12,526	11,219	11,841	6,797
Lesotho	118	56	192	41	21
Liberia	0	36	26	42	110
Madagascar	5,641	8,191	6,153	5,845	3,666
Malawi	6,536	4,687	4,635	2,470	4,897
Mali	5,384	4,537	9,546	11,158	3,919
Mauritania	40	27	1	0	0
Mauritius	38	33	7	0	3
Mozambique	1,338	2,673	3,889	3,945	3,556
Namibia	0	11	35	0	10
Niger	1,502	1,078	902	758	86
Nigeria	12,113	7,775	7,007	4,178	3,886
Rwanda	271	710	422	155	1,158
Sahel Regional	1,095	678	350	351	238
Senegal	9,790	3,959	8,931	6,114	5,446
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	20
Sierra Leone	45	40	66	95	14
Somalia	0	27	0	0	0
South Africa	477	1,077	1,164	2,791	2,159
Southern Afr Region	0	0	0	73	0
Swaziland	151	52	20	3	0
Tanzania	7,881	8,012	7,324	6,262	4,557
Togo	1,084	216	1,015	514	669
Uganda	11,323	7,855	7,492	8,205	9,455
Zambia	4,947	6,677	6,208	3,425	4,559
Zimbabwe	4,487	5,556	3,526	4,075	3,177
FHA/WCA	1,134	3,838	2,507	6,616	7,378
REDSO/ESA	2,382	1,924	1,941	3,004	1,182
Multiple - Africa	4,298	4,047	4,392	5,234	2,647
IPPF	72	11	0	0	0
Total	118,251	115,292	107,874	112,173	90,493

**The difference in the totals reported in previous reports for FY 1996 and FY 1997 is due to adjustments made to figures for Ethiopia.*

Table 11

Total USAID Population Expenditures
Fiscal Years 1996 - 2000
(in \$1,000s)
Asia/Near East

Country	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Algeria	147	41	0	0	0
Bangladesh	30,384	31,043	26,504	22,795*	27,702
Cambodia	2,146	3,190	3,896	5,264	4,127
Cook Islands	0	0	0	5	0
Egypt	16,982	17,967	19,520	12,525	23,908
Fiji	0	8	0	0	3
Hong Kong	0	19	0	0	0
India	13,823	18,214	23,184	21,306	22,594
Indonesia	17,484	13,689	6,350	9,947	3,269
Israel	46	28	20	22	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	90
Jordan	3,627	5,458	7,337	5,521	7,231
Kiribati	0	0	0	8	3
Lebanon	0	64	47	0	12
Malaysia	80	84	104	9	3
Maldives	0	0	10	0	0
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	3
Morocco	6,031	10,873	9,280	5,355	3,094
Nepal	12,633	8,771	7,948	8,896	4,965
Oman	521	393	2	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	375	345	0
Papua New Guinea	31	24	4	3	2
Philippines	19,098	20,337	18,677	17,541	27,373
Singapore	0	8	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	17	15	12	11	0
South Korea	123	110	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	249	172	49	47	85
Thailand	298	102	30	0	39
Tonga	14	16	4	3	2
Tunisia	264	37	25	27	0
Vanuatu	8	8	4	4	1
Vietnam	0	0	0	111	35
West Bank/Gaza	134	0	0	330	1,556
Western Samoa	11	10	13	0	4
Yemen, Republic of	2,607	2,678	2,306	793	369
Multiple - Asia	1,610	1,215	591	-200	-15
Multiple - Near East	1,698	387	208	37	42
Multiple - Asia/Near East	0	0	686	646	936
IPPF	106	69	0	0	0
Total	130,172	135,030	127,186	111,351	127,433

*Bangladesh expenditures for FY 1999 were previously overstated. The corrective adjustments have been made.

Table 12

Total USAID Population Expenditures
Fiscal Years 1996 - 2000
(in \$1,000s)
Europe/Eurasia

Country	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Albania	140	308	453	706	46
Armenia	0	0	21	250	1,387
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	174
Belarus	0	0	3	0	16
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	106	0	0	0
Central Asian Reps.	389	262	1,171	9	90
Croatia	0	84	0	0	0
Czech Republic	30	3	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	28	368	583
Hungary	0	3	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	292	256	273	856	1,104
Kyrgyzstan	306	267	484	769	31
Moldova	267	459	1,056	371	0
Romania	717	1,640	827	1,144	1,351
Russia	3,521	5,324	675	5,205	1,167
Tajikistan	86	84	160	192	0
Turkey	7,135	4,436	3,791	3,271	1,767
Turkmenistan	7	41	42	184	258
Ukraine	2,031	838	2,400	2,133	861
Uzbekistan	692	225	89	342	157
Eastern Europe Region	0	0	0	66	62
Multiple - NIS	1,694	919	111	78	7
IPPF	13	15	0	0	0
Total	17,320	15,270	11,584	15,944	9,061

Table 13

Total USAID Population Expenditures
Fiscal Years 1996 - 2000
(in \$1,000s)
Latin America/Caribbean

Country	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Antigua	9	12	13	0	0
Argentina	0	37	0	0	0
Aruba	9	5	5	0	0
Bahamas	18	15	2	0	0
Barbados	16	17	0	0	0
Belize	22	13	1	0	0
Bolivia	9,958	12,575	14,951	12,509	8,891
Brazil	8,176	10,387	6,781	3,645	2,311
Caribbean Regional	0	0	53	0	0
Chile	435	194	503	231	5
Colombia	4,182	540	187	301	232
Costa Rica	24	174	31	0	34
Curacao	0	21	6	0	0
Dominica	9	10	8	0	0
Dominican Republic	5,009	3,378	3,162	4,062	3,068
Ecuador	2,960	3,363	5,303	6,022	4,840
El Salvador	2,325	3,263	4,527	5,646	3,782
Grenada	16	15	18	0	0
Guatemala	8,339	3,927	7,289	6,914	6,170
Guyana	78	34	0	0	0
Haiti	9,542	6,590	8,475	8,604*	5,108
Honduras	4,069	4,235	3,617	4,410	5,391
Jamaica	2,151	2,621	2,445	1,382	1,341
Mexico	13,018	14,913	12,763	4,725	583
Montserrat	5	7	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	14	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	5,303	4,482	5,734	3,135	5,698
Panama	38	40	38	0	0
Paraguay	1,522	1,280	2,038	3,185	1,159
Peru	16,221	15,854	14,931	14,205	15,370
St. Kitts/Nevis	6	7	8	0	0
St. Lucia	16	20	14	5	0
St. Vincent	7	14	0	0	0
Suriname	29	35	3	0	0
Trinidad & Tobago	0	47	51	0	0
Uruguay	0	39	40	0	0
Venezuela	0	22	35	0	0
Multiple - LAC	1,231	1,205	1,406	825	911
IPPF	93	0	0	0	0
Total	94,850	89,391	94,438	79,806	64,894

*Haiti expenditures for FY 1999 have been adjusted to reflect new information.

Table 14

**Total USAID Population Expenditures
Fiscal Years 1996 - 2000
(in \$1,000s)
Worldwide**

Country	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
USA	11,193	14,019	12,525	15,504	13,709
Multiple - International	46,662	46,672	58,750	59,374	47,120
Total	57,855	60,691	71,275	74,878	60,829
<hr/>					
Worldwide Total	418,448	415,674	412,357	394,152	352,710

ANNEX A

USAID-Funded Contraceptives FY 2000



Overall Shipments

This annex details quantities and values of USAID contraceptives shipped worldwide during FY 2000. It is important to note that the dollar values reported in this section are higher than those reported in the first section, “USAID Population Assistance FY 2000.” The numbers shown here include condoms funded by the Child Survival and Disease (CSD) account, which are primarily intended to prevent HIV infection. In FY 2000, condom shipments for HIV/AIDS prevention totaled \$5.8 million, or less than one-third of total condom shipments worldwide. In comparison, condom shipments for HIV/AIDS prevention in FY 1999 represented one-half of total condom shipments.

Following a modest decline in FY 1999, the total value of USAID-sponsored contraceptive shipments rose by 3.7% in FY 2000 to \$52.4 million. This change reflected increased shipments of condoms, oral cycles, and injectables, which were somewhat offset by sharp declines in IUD and implant consignments. Regionally, donations to programs in Latin America/Caribbean expanded by 44% while support to programs in Europe and Eurasia virtually ended.

The value of condom shipments grew significantly, increasing 41% in FY 2000 to a total of \$20.1 million. The bulk of the increase was a consequence of product availability, which delayed some shipments originally scheduled for 1999 until early 2000. Asia/Near East surpassed Africa as the leading recipient, as shipments to the region expanded by 79%. As a result, Bangladesh further consolidated its position as the largest condom recipient, receiving in FY 2000 almost as many condoms as the region of Africa.

IUD shipments in FY 2000 decreased by 59%. This notable decline was caused by the cessation of shipments to Turkey and by a full contraceptive pipeline in Egypt, which reduced FY 2000 shipments. Similarly, implant shipments declined steeply by 78% to prior levels after a one-time emergency procurement to Indonesia was shipped during the regional financial crisis.

Oral cycles and injectables have become fairly popular methods in most regions. Increased oral cycles shipments to Bangladesh, the Philippines, and Zimbabwe contributed to a 28% growth of this type of contraceptive. Simultaneously, a \$2.1 million increase in injectables shipments to Latin America/Caribbean – mainly to Peru – offset a \$1.4 million decrease in shipments to Asia/Near East.

As in the previous two years, shipments of vaginal foaming tablets (VFTs) declined modestly (15% in FY 2000). The bulk of the donations were sent to Peru, Ghana, and Nepal, which accounted for 76% of total VFT deliveries.

In FY 2000, four new countries – Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, and Madagascar – received shipments of female condoms as part of an expansion of ongoing feasibility studies. As anticipated, Mexico and Kenya were included in the studies for the second and third straight years, respectively.

Major Recipients

Listed below are the 12 countries that each received more than \$1 million in USAID-donated contraceptives in FY 2000.¹ The number of countries on this list declined from 13 countries this fiscal year after declining by five countries in FY 1999. The combined value of shipments to these countries amounted to 77% of USAID contraceptive shipments worldwide.

In FY 2000, the list of major recipient countries was particularly skewed. The three largest recipient countries – Bangladesh, the Philippines, and Ethiopia – accounted for \$23.7 million, or almost 60% of the combined value of all countries on the list. Bangladesh was the leading recipient worldwide for the fourth year in a row. It received the largest single value (\$13 million) of contraceptive donations since 1991, amounting to 25% of total shipments worldwide.

By region, Africa contributed six countries to the list, Asia/Near East three, and Latin America/Caribbean another three. Newcomers to the list were Cameroon, Guatemala, Honduras, and Uganda, while Indonesia, Haiti, Madagascar, Mali, and Morocco dropped to under \$1 million status. While Morocco phased out its programs and Mali experienced reduced shipments due to a full pipeline, Indonesia dropped following prior year emergency shipments during the Asian financial crisis. Peru, historically a major beneficiary, climbed to the fifth position after a steep decline in FY 1999.

Egypt also experienced reduced shipments due to a full pipeline, dropping from fourth to sixth place on the list of major beneficiaries. In turn, Zimbabwe climbed from the tenth to fourth position due to increased support. Another African recipient, Uganda, returned to the list after a two-year absence.

Bangladesh	\$13,058,370
Philippines	\$5,904,937
Ethiopia	\$4,765,463
Zimbabwe	\$2,717,710
Peru	\$2,697,315
Egypt	\$2,350,147
Ghana	\$2,158,645
Uganda	\$1,771,689
Guatemala	\$1,414,554
Cameroon	\$1,340,001
Honduras	\$1,228,420
Mozambique	\$1,083,842

¹ The value of shipments to individual countries can vary substantially from year to year depending on shipment schedules, availability of funding, activities of other donors, and the level of in-country contraceptive stocks.

Table A-1

**FY 2000 Worldwide Contraceptive Shipments
by Region and Contraceptive Method**

Region	Condom	IUD	Oral	VFT	Implant	Injectable	Female Condom	Total
Africa	Value Quantity	\$231,874 172,000	\$6,870,181 28,237,200	\$590,711 4,372,800	\$1,004,926 39,850	\$2,593,624 2,426,800	\$36,668 40,000	\$20,078,702
Asia/ Near East	Value Quantity	\$593,500 450,200	\$8,727,796 35,824,800	\$113,001 864,000	\$271,697 10,750	\$3,686,640 3,540,800	\$65,765 75,000	\$23,603,215
Europe/ Eurasia	Value Quantity	\$14,079 7,800	\$15,100 44,400	\$3,062 19,200	\$0 0	\$10,993 9,200	\$0 0	\$60,800
Latin America/ Caribbean	Value Quantity	\$788,867 613,200	\$2,550,636 10,533,600	\$480,604 3,705,600	\$335,389 13,150	\$3,212,760 3,091,600	\$44,950 53,000	\$8,671,950
Total	Value Quantity	\$1,628,320 1,243,200	\$18,163,713 74,640,000	\$1,187,378 8,961,600	\$1,612,012 63,750	\$9,504,017 9,068,400	\$147,383 168,000	\$52,414,667

Source: NEWVERN Data System, Office of Population, 1/01

Note: Dollar value includes shipping costs

Africa



Major Recipients

In FY 2000, the number of recipient countries remained unchanged at 30. Total contraceptive donations, however, increased by 17% from FY 1999, growing to \$20.1 million. Expanded deliveries of condoms and oral cycles were responsible for this growth.

For the fourth year in a row, Ethiopia was the largest recipient in the region. The country received \$4.8 million in contraceptives, a 35% increase from FY 1999, with condoms and oral cycles representing 98% of all donations. Zimbabwe, Ghana, and Uganda are the major beneficiaries in the region after Ethiopia. The four together constitute 57% of total deliveries to Africa. Shipments to both Zimbabwe and Uganda more than doubled, while shipments to Ghana rose by 16% from FY 1999. Shipments to Mali, which accounted for 10% of total deliveries to the region in FY 1999, dropped by 85% this fiscal year. All shipments to this country were injectables.

Regionally, condom shipments accounted for at least 75% of total shipments to 10 of the 30 receiving countries. Condom shipments increased threefold to Cameroon and by 84% to programs in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Mozambique, however, experienced an 80% decline in condom shipments while receiving a twofold increase in supplies of oral cycles.

Feasibility studies on the use of female condoms continued this fiscal year. Kenya (for the third straight year) and Madagascar were the only African countries included in the studies.

Contraceptive assistance continues to be considerably more evenly distributed in Africa than in the other three regions. Nonetheless, the share for “other countries” diminished from 37% to 31% in FY 2000.

Distribution:

Ethiopia	\$4,765,463 (24%)
Zimbabwe	\$2,717,710 (13)
Ghana	\$2,158,645 (11)
Uganda	\$1,771,689 (9)
Cameroon	\$1,340,001 (7)
Mozambique	\$1,083,842 (5)
Others	\$6,241,352 (31)

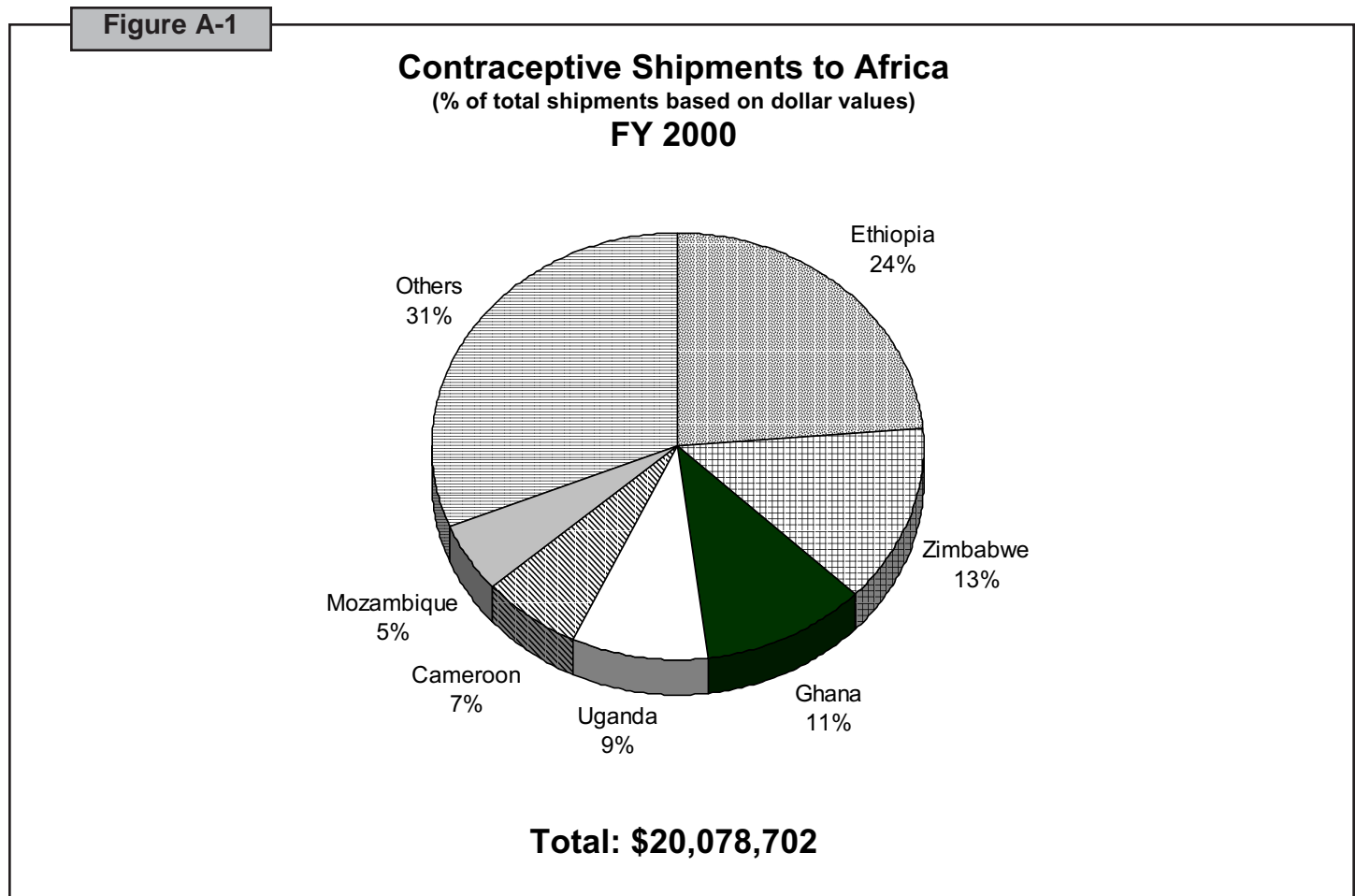


Table A-2

**Value of Contraceptives Shipped to Africa
by Country
FY 2000**

Country	IUD	Oral	VFT	Implant	Injectable	Female Condom	Total
Benin	\$0	\$13,928	\$1,564	\$10,791	\$6,024	\$0	\$746,947
Burkina Faso	\$0	\$714	\$0	\$11,932	\$1,445	\$0	\$14,091
Burundi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,225
Cameroon	\$13,401	\$58,643	\$43,770	\$57,850	\$90,518	\$0	\$1,340,001
Central African Republic	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$58,615
Chad	\$0	\$333	\$0	\$0	\$1,380	\$0	\$3,159
Comoros	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,408
Congo, Dem. Republic	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$404,292
Eritrea	\$627	\$674	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,635
Ethiopia	\$34,956	\$1,564,520	\$26,396	\$50,556	\$0	\$0	\$4,765,463
Gambia	\$894	\$8,036	\$8,388	\$0	\$7,192	\$0	\$54,027
Ghana	\$13,427	\$913,892	\$368,356	\$72,045	\$50,295	\$0	\$2,158,645
Guinea	\$0	\$34,925	\$2,453	\$0	\$58,104	\$0	\$96,468
Kenya	\$131,814	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,366	\$140,180
Lesotho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,698	\$0	\$24,920
Liberia	\$661	\$13,789	\$0	\$0	\$9,569	\$0	\$130,081
Madagascar	\$0	\$366,477	\$3,549	\$13,006	\$138,643	28,302	\$842,114
Malawi	\$0	\$149,674	\$25,339	\$31,815	\$0	\$0	\$206,828
Mali	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$250,960	\$0	\$250,960
Mauritius	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,495	\$1,183	\$0	\$2,678
Mozambique	\$3,540	\$218,245	\$0	\$0	\$699,071	\$0	\$1,083,842
Nigeria	\$0	\$513,735	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$513,735
Senegal	\$0	\$39,092	\$30,907	\$102,059	\$225,301	\$0	\$799,738
Seychelles	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,329
Sierra Leone	\$0	\$3,414	\$3,395	\$0	\$7,472	\$0	\$16,919
Tanzania	\$32,554	\$247,033	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$297,961
Togo	\$0	\$625	\$48,192	\$62,631	\$60,131	\$0	\$792,792
Uganda	\$0	\$349,099	\$0	\$409,888	\$435,415	\$0	\$1,771,689
Zambia	\$0	\$110,583	\$28,402	\$51,068	\$211,053	\$0	\$796,250
Zimbabwe	\$0	\$2,262,750	\$0	\$129,790	\$325,170	\$0	\$2,717,710
Total	\$231,874	\$6,870,181	\$590,711	\$1,004,926	\$2,593,624	\$36,668	\$20,078,702

Table A-3

**Quantity of Contraceptives Shipped to Africa
by Country
FY 2000**

Country	Condom Pieces	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	VFT Tablets	Implant Units	Injectable Units	Female Condom Pieces
Benin	10,218,000	0	48,000	9,600	400	5,200	0
Burkina Faso	0	0	2,400	0	450	1,200	0
Burundi	126,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	16,614,000	7,600	202,800	312,000	2,300	85,600	0
Central African Republic	702,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	18,000	0	1,200	0	0	1,200	0
Comoros	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo, Dem. Republic of	6,012,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	90,000	400	2,400	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	47,328,000	27,000	6,582,000	201,600	2,000	0	0
Gambia	348,000	600	30,000	57,600	0	6,400	0
Ghana	11,130,000	10,000	3,774,000	2,793,600	2,850	50,000	0
Guinea	12,000	0	144,000	14,400	0	55,200	0
Kenya	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
Lesotho	120,000	0	0	0	0	12,400	0
Liberia	1,032,000	400	46,800	0	0	8,000	0
Madagascar	4,104,000	0	1,477,200	24,000	450	127,200	30,000
Malawi	0	0	610,800	182,400	1,250	0	0
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	218,800	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	50	800	0
Mozambique	2,064,000	2,000	907,200	0	0	677,200	0
Nigeria	0	0	1,944,000	0	0	0	0
Senegal	6,114,000	0	163,200	216,000	4,000	215,200	0
Seychelles	204,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	36,000	0	13,200	24,000	0	6,800	0
Tanzania	240,000	24,000	1,060,800	0	0	0	0
Togo	9,816,000	0	2,400	336,000	2,500	50,400	0
Uganda	8,940,000	0	1,251,600	0	16,500	400,000	0
Zambia	5,220,000	0	400,800	201,600	2,000	200,000	0
Zimbabwe	0	0	9,572,400	0	5,100	305,200	0
Total	130,506,000	172,000	28,237,200	4,372,800	39,850	2,426,800	40,000

Asia/Near East



Major Recipients

In FY 2000, the number of recipient countries in Asia/Near East increased from 16 to 21. The value of contraceptive donations to the region, however, declined from \$26.3 to \$23.6 million. The steep cutback of shipments to Indonesia – from 23% to 2.7% of regional shipments – after emergency shipments in FY 1999 is responsible for this reduction.

Shipments to Asia/Near East continued to be the most unbalanced of all regions. Deliveries to the three major recipients – Bangladesh, the Philippines, and Egypt – accounted for 90% of total shipments. Bangladesh, which obtained \$2.5 million more than the rest of the region combined, received 79% of all condom shipments; together with the Philippines, the two accounted for 98% of oral cycles shipments. Similarly, Egypt and the Philippines received 79% of all IUDs and 76% of total injectables donations.

After a significant decrease in FY 1999, donations to Nepal remained stable in FY 2000 at 4% of total shipments. Despite the large reduction of deliveries this fiscal year, Indonesia was the fifth largest recipient, accounting for 3% of regional donations. Morocco's continuing transition to self-sufficiency further reduced its shipments to 1% of regional donations.

Condom shipments to the region rose by 79% this fiscal year, mainly due to a twofold increase in shipments to Bangladesh. Similarly, oral cycles shipments increased by 26%. Combined, condoms and oral cycles represented 80% of total shipments to the region. In turn, IUD deliveries dropped by 78% (mainly due to the reduction of shipments to Indonesia) and injectables deliveries dropped by 26%.

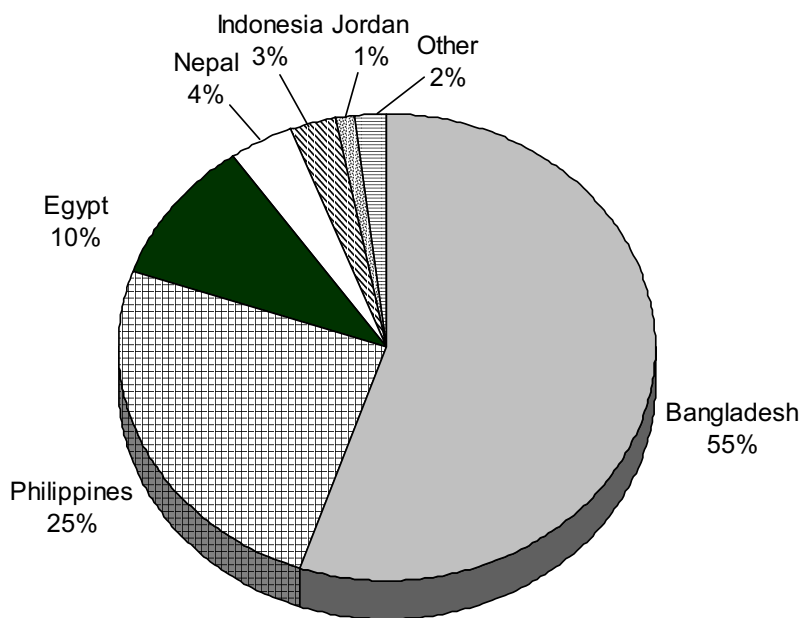
There were eight new recipient countries this fiscal year: Cambodia, Fiji, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Vietnam, Western Samoa, and Yemen. All shipments to these countries were donated to IPPF local affiliates. Three countries – the Cook Islands, the Solomon Islands, and Tunisia – dropped from the list of beneficiaries.

Distribution:

Bangladesh	\$13,058,370 (55%)
Philippines	\$5,904,937 (25)
Egypt	\$2,350,147 (10)
Nepal	\$933,536 (4)
Indonesia.....	\$633,601 (3)
Jordan	\$257,231 (1)
Others	\$465,393 (2)

Figure A-2

Contraceptive Shipments to Asia/Near East
(% of total shipments based on dollar values)
FY 2000



Total: \$23,603,215

Table A-4

**Value of Contraceptives Shipped to Asia/Near East
by Country
FY 2000**

Country	Condom	IUD	Oral	VFT	Implant	Injectable	Female Condom	Total
Bangladesh	\$8,058,627	\$0	\$4,855,019	\$0	\$55,034	\$64,673	25,017	\$13,058,370
Cambodia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	40,748	\$40,748
Egypt	\$386,868	\$273,470	\$0	\$0	\$126,766	\$1,563,043	\$0	\$2,350,147
Fiji	\$2,798	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,798
Indonesia	\$415	\$547	\$0	\$0	\$6,618	\$626,021	\$0	\$633,601
Jordan	\$108,989	\$71,094	\$74,094	\$0	\$0	\$3,054	\$0	\$257,231
Kiribati	\$646	\$0	\$843	\$879	\$0	\$539	\$0	\$2,907
Lebanon	\$7,448	\$3,176	\$2,046	\$1,468	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,138
Malaysia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,668	\$856	\$0	\$2,524
Mongolia	\$0	\$1,243	\$0	\$0	\$1,493	\$0	\$0	\$2,736
Morocco	\$162,039	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$70,978	\$0	\$233,017
Nepal	\$575,236	\$13,862	\$78,089	\$110,654	\$55,049	\$100,646	\$0	\$933,536
Papua New Guinea	\$1,266	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,066	\$0	\$2,332
Philippines	\$751,542	\$196,528	\$3,717,341	\$0	\$0	\$1,239,526	\$0	\$5,904,937
Sri Lanka	\$39,444	\$645	\$0	\$0	\$25,069	\$11,788	\$0	\$76,946
Tonga	\$539	\$1,022	\$364	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,925
Vanuatu	\$0	\$566	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$691	\$0	\$1,257
Vietnam	\$42,101	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$42,101
West Bank/Gaza	\$4,058	\$4,303	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,270	\$0	\$9,631
Western Samoa	\$2,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,489	\$0	\$5,289
Yemen, Republic of	\$0	\$27,044	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,044
Total	\$10,144,816	\$593,500	\$8,727,796	\$113,001	\$271,697	\$3,686,640	\$65,765	\$23,603,215

Table A-5

**Quantity of Contraceptives Shipped to Asia/Near East
by Country
FY 2000**

Country	Condom Pieces	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	VFT Tablets	Implant Units	Injectable Units	Female Condom Pieces
Bangladesh	127,092,000	0	19,048,800	0	2,200	63,200	30,000
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,000
Egypt	6,150,000	216,000	0	0	5,000	1,513,200	0
Fiji	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	6,000	400	0	0	250	576,000	0
Jordan	1,428,000	49,600	291,600	0	0	2,800	0
Kiribati	6,000	0	2,400	4,800	0	400	0
Lebanon	90,000	2,000	7,200	9,600	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	50	800	0
Mongolia	0	600	0	0	50	0	0
Morocco	2,892,000	0	0	0	0	64,400	0
Nepal	8,958,000	9,600	307,200	849,600	2,200	91,200	0
Papua New Guinea	12,000	0	0	0	0	800	0
Philippines	11,784,000	152,600	16,166,400	0	0	1,214,400	0
Sri Lanka	468,000	400	0	0	1,000	10,000	0
Tonga	6,000	600	1,200	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0	200	0	0	0	400	0
Vietnam	480,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bank/Gaza	60,000	3,200	0	0	0	1,200	0
Western Samoa	30,000	0	0	0	0	2,000	0
Yemen, Republic of	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0
Total	159,492,000	450,200	35,824,800	864,000	10,750	3,540,800	75,000

Europe/Eurasia



Major Recipients

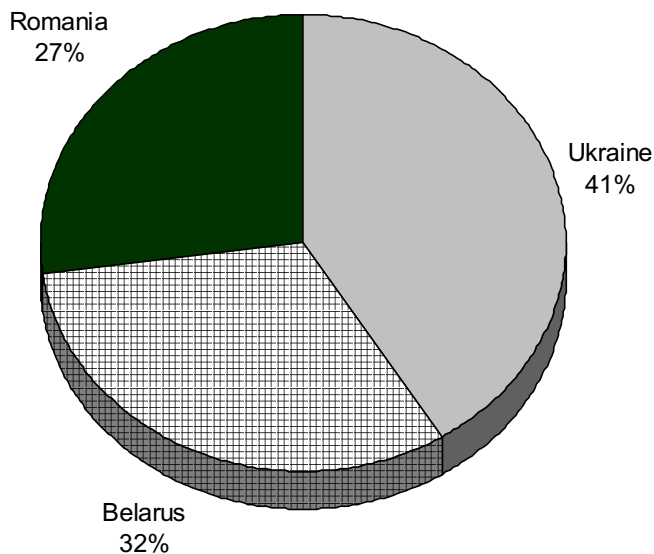
As noted in last year's report, shipments to Europe/Eurasia tend to be short-term and limited. In FY 2000, this trend continued as most programs in the region completely phased out, reducing the value of shipments from \$1 million to \$61,000. Only three countries – Belarus, Romania, and Ukraine – received small donations in FY 2000. Of these, only Ukraine received contraceptives in FY 1999. Turkey, which received 50% of regional donations in FY 1999 and has historically been the largest recipient in the region, was completely phased out in FY 2000.

Distribution:

Ukraine	\$24,989 (41%)
Belarus	\$19,231 (32)
Romania	\$16,580 (27)

Figure A-3

Contraceptive Shipments to Europe/Eurasia (% of total shipments based on dollar values) FY 2000



Total: \$60,800

Table A-6

**Value of Contraceptives Shipped to Europe/Eurasia
by Country
FY 2000**

Country	Condom	IUD	Oral	VFT	Implant	Injectable	Female Condom	Total
Belarus	\$1,835	\$6,389	\$9,078	\$881	\$0	\$1,048	\$0	\$19,231
Romania	\$3,057	\$4,077	\$1,684	\$2,181	\$0	\$5,581	\$0	\$16,580
Ukraine	\$12,674	\$3,613	\$4,338	\$0	\$0	\$4,364	\$0	\$24,989
Total	\$17,566	\$14,079	\$15,100	\$3,062	\$0	\$10,993	\$0	\$60,800

Table A-7

**Quantity of Contraceptives Shipped to Europe/Eurasia
by Country
FY 2000**

Country	Condom Pieces	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	VFT Tablets	Implant Units	Injectable Units	Female Condom Pieces
Belarus	18,000	3,200	24,000	4,800	0	800	0
Romania	36,000	2,600	6,000	14,400	0	4,800	0
Ukraine	150,000	2,000	14,400	0	0	3,600	0
Total	204,000	7,800	44,400	19,200	0	9,200	0

Latin America/Caribbean



Major Recipients

After a significant decline in FY 1999, Latin America/Caribbean experienced a substantial increase of 45% in shipments of contraceptives in FY 2000. The two principal causes were a twofold increase in deliveries to Peru, which elevated donations to this country to their pre-FY 1999 levels, and Guatemala's threefold expansion, which was anticipated in last year's report.

There were 12 recipient countries in Latin America/Caribbean in FY 2000; together they received \$8.7 million in contraceptive donations. Peru was the largest recipient for the sixth year in a row, accounting for 31% of total deliveries, 10% more than in FY 1999. Peru, Guatemala, Honduras, and Ecuador, the four top regional beneficiaries, received 73% of total donations, indicating a considerable imbalance in the distribution of contraceptive aid to the region. This imbalance exists because of the phasing out of contraceptive assistance to various Latin America/Caribbean countries.

Injectables and oral cycles rose to become the leading contraceptive methods shipped to Latin America/Caribbean. Injectables deliveries increased threefold this fiscal year, while oral cycles deliveries rose by 35%. Combined, they represented 66% of total shipments to the region. Peru was the largest recipient of both methods, accounting for almost 40% of regional shipments for each.

Shipments to Nicaragua and Haiti – two of the largest recipients in FY 1999 – declined significantly in FY 2000, thus rearranging the distribution percentages considerably. Whereas Haiti and Nicaragua represented 18% and 9%, respectively, of total donations in FY 1999, this fiscal year the percentages were, respectively, 9% and 3%. In contrast, deliveries to El Salvador almost doubled, and those to Ecuador, which had been planned for phasing out, rose by 20%. As anticipated, shipments to Mexico were virtually phased out in FY 2000.

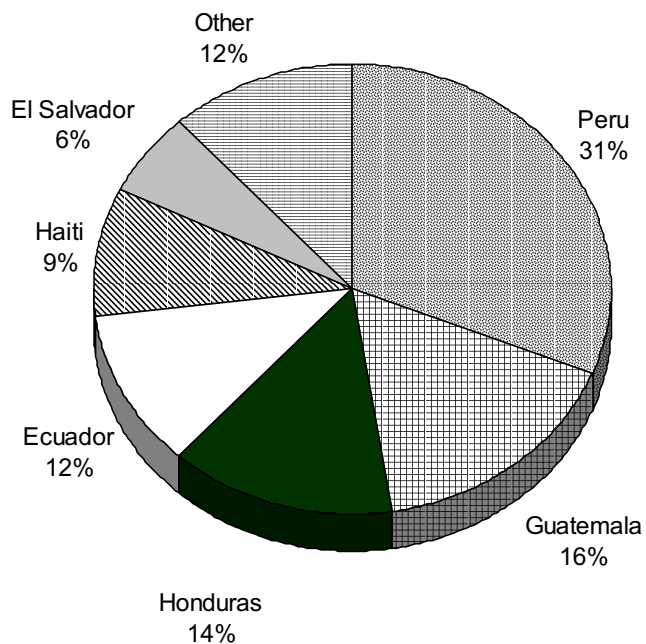
Female condoms were shipped in small quantities to Brazil and Mexico to continue ongoing assessments of local use and acceptability.

Distribution:

Peru.....	\$2,697,315 (31%)
Guatemala	\$1,414,554 (16)
Honduras	\$1,228,420 (14)
Ecuador	\$998,993 (12)
Haiti	\$791,101 (9)
El Salvador	\$533,490 (6)
Others.....	\$1,008,077 (12)

Figure A-4

Contraceptive Shipments to Latin America/Caribbean
 (% of total shipments based on dollar values)
FY 2000



Total: \$8,671,950

Table A-8

**Value of Contraceptives Shipped to Latin America/Caribbean
by Country
FY 2000**

Country	Condom	IUD	Oral	VFT	Implant	Injectable	Female Condom	Total
Bolivia	\$86,084	\$38,545	\$4,157	\$6,956	\$0	\$54,817	\$0	\$190,559
Brazil	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,572	\$21,572
Dominican Republic	\$0	\$21,110	\$128,853	\$0	\$0	\$108,605	\$0	\$258,568
Ecuador	\$169,246	\$483,738	\$335,865	\$0	\$0	\$10,144	\$0	\$998,993
El Salvador	\$98,583	\$0	\$169,582	\$0	\$0	\$265,325	\$0	\$533,490
Guatemala	\$389,301	\$24,993	\$346,004	\$28,098	\$90,034	\$536,124	\$0	\$1,414,554
Haiti	\$0	\$1,079	\$134,368	\$18,698	\$245,355	\$391,601	\$0	\$791,101
Honduras	\$337,853	\$106,680	\$290,751	\$0	\$0	\$493,136	\$0	\$1,228,420
Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$23,378	\$23,378
Nicaragua	\$38,357	\$0	\$105,918	\$0	\$0	\$134,712	\$0	\$278,987
Paraguay	\$139,320	\$0	\$95,693	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$235,013
Peru	\$0	\$112,722	\$939,445	\$426,852	\$0	\$1,218,296	\$0	\$2,697,315
Total	\$1,258,744	\$788,867	\$2,550,636	\$480,604	\$335,389	\$3,212,760	\$44,950	\$8,671,950

Table A-9

**Quantity of Contraceptives Shipped to Latin America/Caribbean
by Country
FY 2000**

Country	Condom Pieces	IUD Units	Oral Cycles	VFT Tablets	Implant Units	Injectable Units	Female Condom Pieces
Bolivia	1,050,000	26,000	15,600	48,000	0	45,200	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000
Dominican Republic	0	16,000	501,600	0	0	106,000	0
Ecuador	2,718,000	381,000	1,297,200	0	0	10,000	0
El Salvador	1,524,000	0	668,400	0	0	250,000	0
Guatemala	6,078,000	19,400	1,459,200	216,000	3,450	518,800	0
Haiti	0	800	552,000	139,200	9,700	372,000	0
Honduras	4,794,000	80,000	1,166,400	0	0	468,000	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,000
Nicaragua	570,000	0	400,800	0	0	124,400	0
Paraguay	1,770,000	0	366,000	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	90,000	4,106,400	3,302,400	0	1,197,200	0
Total	18,504,000	613,200	10,533,600	3,705,600	13,150	3,091,600	53,000

ANNEX B

G/PHN/POP - Project Expenditures

FY 2000

Overview of G/PHN/POP Assistance

In FY 2000, USAID's Office of Population of the Global Bureau for Population, Health and Nutrition (G/PHN/POP) provided over \$209 million of assistance to project activities and contraceptive procurement. This figure includes core funds, field support funds, operating year budget (OYB) transfers, task orders, and MAARDs* designated for both G/PHN/POP projects and contraceptive shipments. All project expenditures reported here are fully loaded and therefore include both directly attributable costs as well as allocable costs.

Spending by G/PHN/POP continued to decrease this year, dropping 20% from FY 1999. Expenditures fell for each region with Asia/Near East and Africa experiencing the largest declines in dollar terms. In percentage terms, Europe/Eurasia had the largest reduction (55%) in G/PHN/POP support from FY 1999 to FY 2000 (see table B-1 and figure B-1).

As a percentage of the total amount funded by G/PHN/POP, contraceptive procurement rose from 16% in FY 1999 to 21% of all costs, the highest proportion reported in 10 years.

Project expenditures (subprojects, technical assistance, and other activities) accounted for the remaining 79% of total support. The distribution of these expenditures underwent significant changes. Short-term technical assistance accounted for only 16% of total costs in FY 2000, compared to 25% in FY 1999. Long-term technical assistance increased its share this year to 24% from 18% in FY 1999, while subproject costs gained 8 percentage points in FY 2000 to reach 21% of total costs.

The types of activities supported by G/PHN/POP are broken down in figure B-3. The largest change from FY 1999 was the reduction in support to information, education, and communication (IEC) activities, which made up 11% of total assistance in FY 1999 but only 5% in FY 2000. Contraceptive and logistics activities meanwhile increased to 25% from 21% in FY 1999. Activities related to service delivery remained the largest area of support, accounting for 26% of total costs. Training and research activities both experienced modest declines in their share of support, while management and policy and evaluation activities had slight increases.

G/PHN/POP's expenditures by funding sources, which include core funds, field support, OYB transfers, task orders and MAARDs, and contraceptives funding, are presented in figure B-4. The breakdown by funding source shows that in FY 2000 core funds (37%) replaced field support (34%) as the primary source of funding, with the latter falling from 42% in FY 1999. Contraceptive funding increased its contribution to total support to 21% this year from 16% in FY 1999. Task orders and MAARDs went from 4% of funds in FY 1999 to 7% in FY 2000, while OYB transfers remained at 1%.

* *Modified Acquisition and Assistance Request Documents (MAARDs) allow USAID Missions to contribute funds to centrally managed projects in order to support activities not covered by Mission-sponsored programs. For reporting purposes, funding through MAARDs is tracked in the same manner as task orders.*

Table B-1

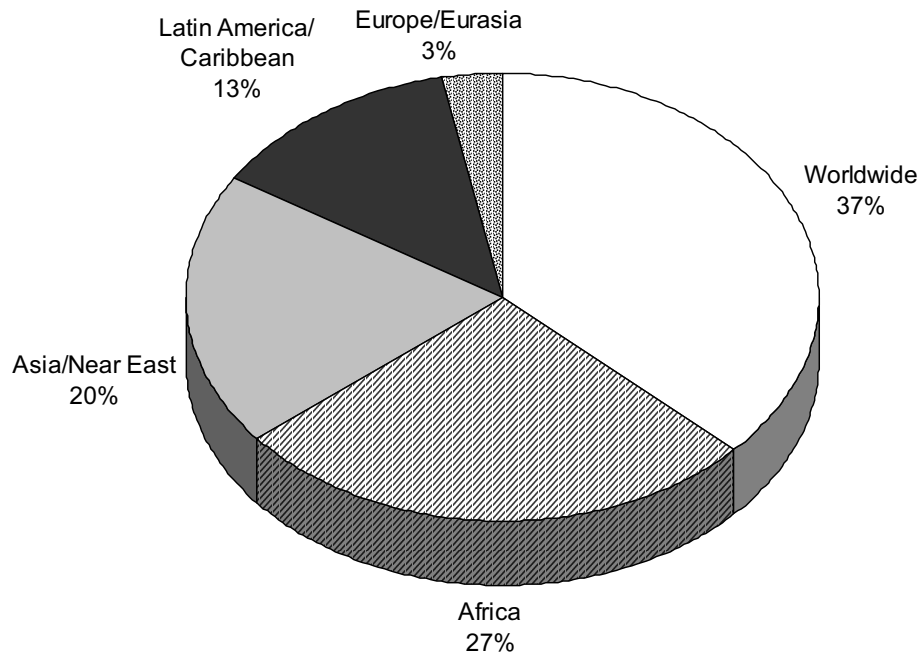
G/PHN/POP Expenditures by Region
Including Field Support, Task Orders/MAARDs, and OYB Transfers (in \$1,000s)
FY 2000

Region	Project Expenditures	Contraceptives	Total
Africa	44,658	16,954	61,612
Asia/Near East	32,580	19,929	52,509
Europe/Eurasia	5,102	51	5,153
Latin America/Caribbean	21,686	7,322	29,008
Worldwide*	60,829	0	60,829
Total	164,855	44,256	209,111

**"Worldwide" encompasses activities in the United States as well as interregional activities.*

Figure B-1

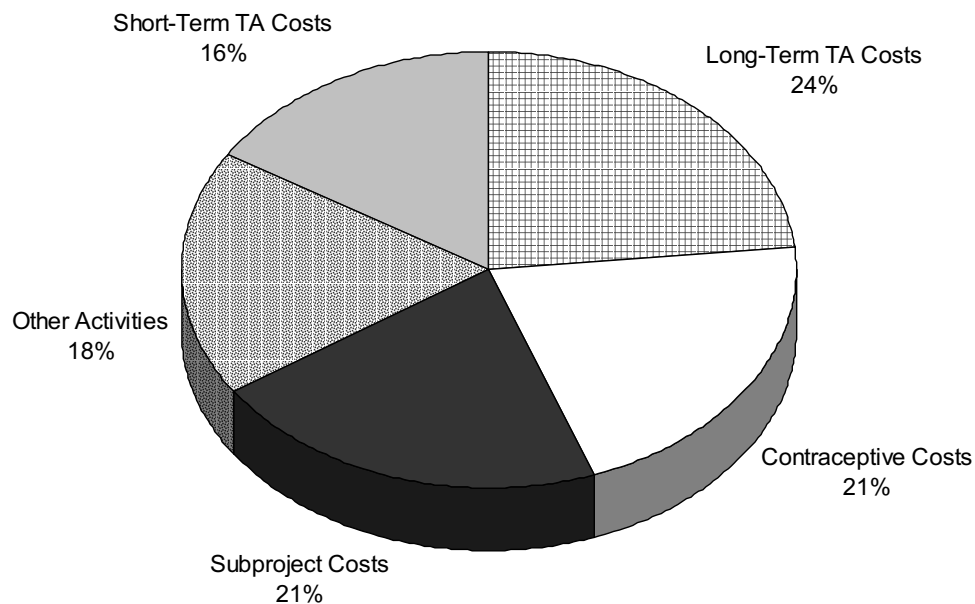
G/PHN/POP Expenditures by Region
Including Field Support, Task Orders/MAARDs, and OYB Transfers
FY 2000



Total: \$209,111,000

Figure B-2

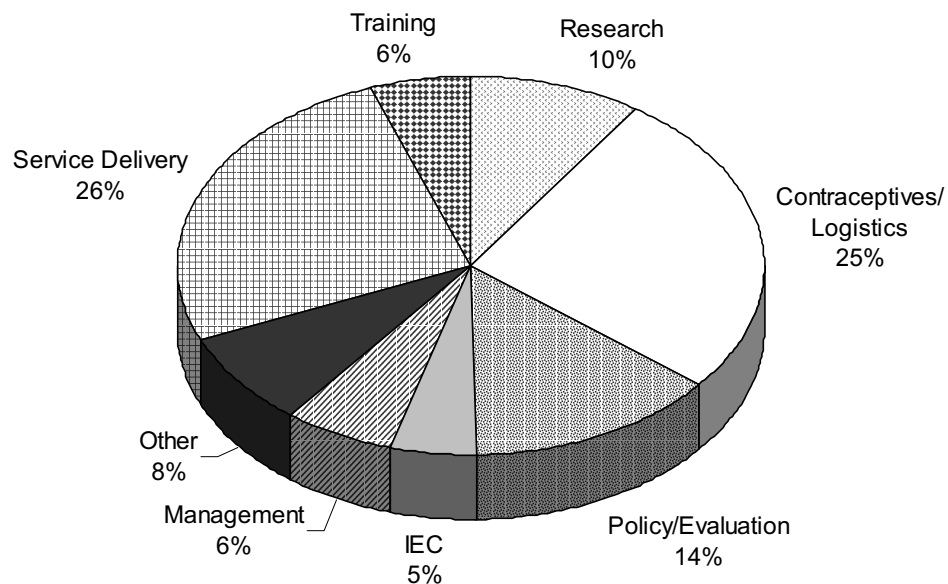
**G/PHN/POP Expenditures by Cost Category
Including Field Support, Task Orders/MAARDs, and OYB Transfers
FY 2000**



Total: \$209,111,000

Figure B-3

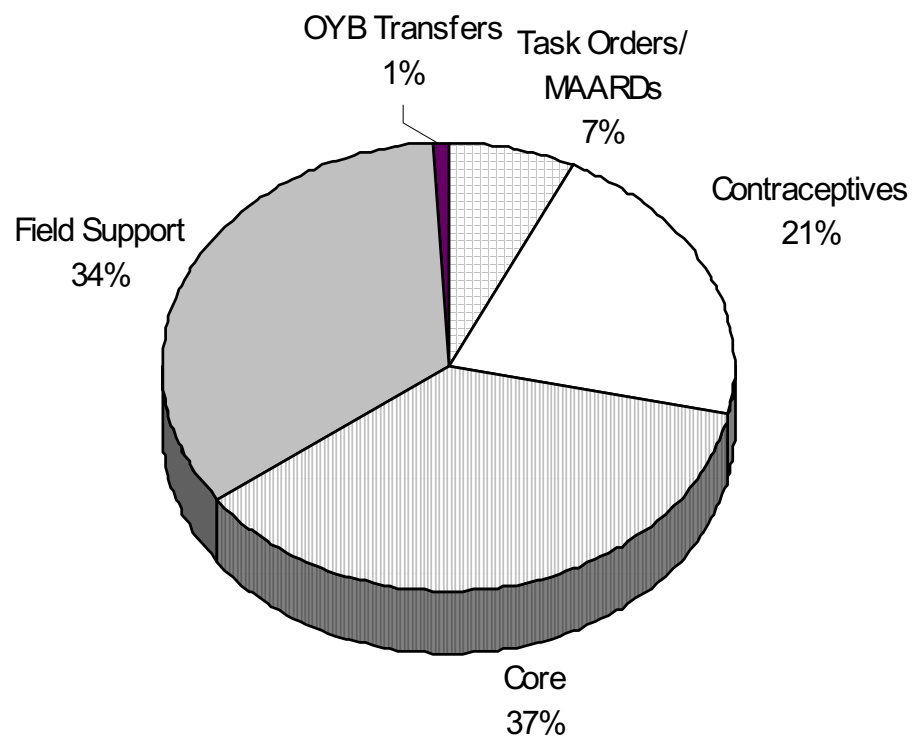
**G/PHN/POP by Type of Activity
Including Field Support, Task Orders/MAARDs, and OYB Transfers
FY 2000**



Total: \$209,111,000

Figure B-4

**G/PHN/POP Expenditures by Source of Funds
FY 2000**



Total: \$209,111,000